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Begin says no to pullout deadline

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin Monday refused to set a deadline for carrying out the agreement to withdraw foreign forces from Lebanon, state radio said. Mr. Begin told a private session of parliament's foreign affairs and defence committee that Israel wanted to give the United States time to get the accord implemented, the radio said. He declined to tell the committee what Israel would do if Syrian forces stayed in Lebanon, the radio added. Israeli withdrawal is conditional on Syrian and Palestinian forces also leaving Lebanon, but Syria has rejected the pact, signed last week. Mr. Begin said Saudi Arabia, which the U.S. hopes will press Syria to pull out, had reservations about certain parts of the agreement, the radio said.

TASS warns U.S. not to invade Cuba

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union warned the United States Monday not to threaten to invade Cuba and said the Communist Caribbean island could count on Soviet support. The official Soviet news agency TASS was reacting to remarks Sunday by Senator Barry Goldwater who urged President Reagan to pledge to send troops to El Salvador if necessary. He also said he was not against invading Cuba. TASS said: "The Cuban people...are not alone. They can rely on the widest possible support and solidarity of the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole, of the whole of progressive mankind. There is no force which would be able to knock them off their set course."

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New airport signs contract for radar

AMMAN (J.T.) — Marconi Radar Projects Limited have signed on Monday, May 23, 1983, a multi-million pound contract for a radar control system for Queen Alia International Airport Jordan, the company announced Monday. The system comprises the new Marconi Radar S 511 air-surveillance radar and associated display and data handling equipment which will provide radar approach control facilities at the new international airport. The project is scheduled for completion in 1985.

Indian official starts Iran visit

LONDON (R) — Indian Deputy External Affairs Minister Natar Singh, who was also secretary-general of the non-aligned summit held in New Delhi in March, arrived in Tehran Monday for an official visit, the Iranian news agency IRNA said. IRNA, monitored in London, quoted Mr. Singh as saying he would make arrangements for an official visit by Indian External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao to Iran.

Peace protesters occupy U.S. base

UPPER HEYFORD, England (R) — Anti-nuclear protesters, including a monk, Monday climbed over the perimeter fence of a U.S. Air Force base and prayed at the end of the runway. Britain's Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND), which organised the protest, said 35 people scaled the fence and prayed for one hour inside the camp.

Ex-Vietnamese PM among 'boat people'

SINGAPORE (R) — A former prime minister of South Vietnam was among a boatload of refugees which arrived in Singapore, a United Nations official here said Monday. Nguyen Van Loc, who was prime minister in Saigon for seven months in 1967-68, arrived with 32 other "boat people" on May 13 after being picked by a French cargo ship.

Ceausescu ends visit to Turkey

ANKARA (R) — Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu left Turkey Monday after a four-day official visit during which he discussed Balkan cooperation and security and regional developments with Turkish officials. Talks between delegations headed by Turkish military ruler Gen. Kenan Evren and Mr. Ceausescu ended Sunday with both sides calling for further expansion and diversification of economic relations between the two countries.

Floods hit Australia

BRISBANE (R) — Torrential rain flooded areas of eastern Australia Monday that until last month were suffering from one of the worst droughts in this century. Roads were cut, several towns isolated and crops damaged after three days of heavy rain over central and south-western Queensland and north-western New South Wales.

Druze militia frees kidnapped Tyre archbishop Gemayel's intervention averts major bloodshed

BEIRUT (R) — A Lebanese Christian archbishop was set free Monday afternoon after a kidnapping that roused fears of full-scale communal conflict between predominantly Christians rightists and Druze militiamen.

The state radio and television said the Maronite archbishop of Tyre, Josef Al Khoury, was released by Druze gunmen after direct pleas from President Amin Gemayel. Druze gunmen seized the archbishop with a priest and a driver earlier Monday near the town of Khaled, south of Beirut. The television said Mr. Gemayel sent urgent appeals to Druze political leader Walid Junblatt and Druze spiritual leader Mohamad Abu Shakra. It said the archbishop was released from Sheifat, the Druze stronghold where he was held, and sent to Beirut. The abduction of the archbishop was the most serious incident in an outburst of kidnappings which began at the weekend and left 14 Druze and nine rightists dead in the Shouf mountains overlooking Beirut.

The workers fled for protection to a nearby military post manned jointly by Lebanese troops and U.S. Marines of the multinational peacekeeping force. A mobile armoured platoon of Lebanese government soldiers arrested 16 Druze gunmen, the sources said. A U.S. spokesman said none of the Marines was involved in the action.

Shouf reported calm
In most of the Shouf area the situation was reported quiet while officials conducted talks to secure the release of an estimated 75 people from both communities still held captive. Israeli and Lebanese troops sealed off many roads in the area to reduce the chance of more kidnappings. Most of the abducted people were seized at road blocks. The wave of kidnapping began on Saturday after a Druze sheikh was killed by a land mine. Community leaders and Lebanese government officials agreed

Hawatmeh urges Arab sanctions on Lebanon

DAMASCUS (R) — A Palestinian commander called Monday for Arab sanctions against Lebanon's government for signing an agreement with Israel on foreign troop withdrawals. Nayef Hawatmeh, head of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), one of eight groups comprising the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), said the sanctions ought to be political, economic and diplomatic. "Not a single Palestinian fighter will leave Lebanon before the departure of the last Israeli soldier from Lebanese territory and before the interests of 400,000 Palestinians living in camps in Lebanon are safeguarded," he told a news conference.

Re-elected N. Yemeni president sworn in

BAHRAIN (R) — North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh was sworn in Monday by the people's constituent assembly in Sana'a for a second five-year term from July 17, the Saudi Press Agency reported. Mr. Saleh, 51, who came to power in 1978 after President Ahmad Hussein Al Ghashmi was killed in a palace bomb blast, was also re-elected armed forces' commander, the agency said in a despatch from the North Yemeni capital. Mr. Saleh, who was reported to have submitted his resignation last Wednesday, was re-elected unopposed by the 159-member assembly on Sunday.

Syria reiterates rejection of Lebanon pullout pact

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria reiterated Monday that it would not discuss pulling out its troops from Lebanon on the basis of an Israeli withdrawal agreement signed by the Beirut government last week. The Syrian stand, put by Al Baath, the daily of the ruling Baath Party, appeared to be a reply to Lebanese officials who have expressed optimism that Syria would negotiate with Lebanon despite its denunciation of the accord. Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem said in Paris Sunday he was convinced Syria would enter talks with the Lebanese "hopefully in the coming few weeks."

Begin to visit U.S. in June

WASHINGTON (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin is likely to visit Washington next month to confer with President Reagan following last week's troop withdrawal accord between Israel and Lebanon, diplomatic sources said Monday. The sources said the trip would probably take place about mid-June, after Secretary of State George Shultz's return from a June 9-10 NATO meeting in Paris. They said the talks, the third between Mr. Reagan and Mr.

Rolandis: Turkey does not back Cypriot independence proposals

ROME (R) — Cyprus Foreign Minister Nikos Rolandis said Monday Turkey did not appear to support proposals by the Turkish Cypriot minority to declare an independent state on the divided island. Mr. Rolandis, in Rome with Cyprus President Spyros Kyprianou for talks with Italian leaders, said in an interview that recent statements by Turkish head of state Kenan Evren appeared to back a negotiated settlement to the island's problems. "Even said in a speech on Friday that talks would have to go on between the Greek and Turkish ethnic communities in Cyprus and we interpret this as a conciliatory sign," Mr. Rolandis said.

Tareq Aziz in France for arms talks

PARIS (R) — Iraqi Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz is in Paris for talks on buying arms in exchange for oil and negotiating Iraq's debt to France, diplomatic sources said Monday. French and Iraqi officials said Mr. Aziz, who visited France twice earlier this year for talks with the government, was meeting Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson later Monday. France backs Iraq in its Gulf war with Iran. French President Francois Mitterrand exhorted other Western nations last November to support Iraq. Iraq is France's biggest arms customer and press reports say it has been seeking new supplies including Super-Exocet fighter planes and Exocet missiles. French official sources say France sold Iraq exocets before the war began in 1980 and that they could have been used in recent attacks on Iranian oil wells and caused a huge slick in the Gulf, as alleged by Iranian officials. Nothing has been said officially about what equipment France is ready to sell Iraq now. Informed French sources say Iraq has bought French weapons worth about 40 billion francs (\$5.4 billion) since the war began.



DISPLAY ENDS IN DEATH: The driver of this car, his wife and child in the backseat were killed on the Autobahn in Frankfurt Sunday when a Canadian Air Force Starfighter crashed and slammed into the car. At least five people were killed in the fiery crash, which occurred during a routine aerobatics show (A.P. wirephoto)

PLO dissidents reject Arafat's peace efforts

DAMASCUS (R) — Dissident officers Monday stepped up their revolt against Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat, rejecting the latest leadership peace moves. In a statement issued in Damascus, five senior officers in Mr. Arafat's own commando group Fateh, which forms the backbone of the PLO, said they would refuse to obey orders issued on Saturday in an attempt to quell the peaceful revolt. The officers said they would stay in their positions in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley "to halt the continuing deviation in the Fateh leadership and step up the armed struggle against the Zionist enemy."

The five dissidents and an unknown number of supporters began their protest over two weeks ago to press a wide range of demands including cancellation of recent appointments to senior Fateh posts and changes in Fateh's moderate political line. Fateh's Central Committee replied on Saturday by putting the dissidents under Mr. Arafat's direct command and banning other PLO fighters from contacting them. The Central Committee also pledged to prepare for a full-scale congress of the movement as demanded by the dissidents, and altered the Fateh command structure, apparently to lessen the impact of the controversial new appointments. But the dissident's statement Monday said the changes were worthless and intended to present

ANC admits Pretoria bomb attack

DAR ES SALAAM (R) — The African National Congress (ANC) Monday admitted direct responsibility for the Pretoria bombing which sparked Monday's South African raid on Mozambique. It was the first time the ANC had admitted its guerrillas carried out the bomb attack outside South African Air Force headquarters last Friday in which 17 people died. Previously ANC spokesman, including its Acting President Oliver Tambo, had admitted only indirect responsibility for the attack, terming it an example of what the white minority government could expect in the future. Monday's ANC statement, issued by Stanley Mabilela, said that on May 20 an ANC unit "carried out an attack against the operational headquarters of the South African Air Force and the department of military intelligence in Pretoria."

"The enemy has lost, among others, senior military officers," the statement said. It called on the international community to take "decisive action to isolate the racist regime." Mr. Mabilela, the ANC's chief representative in Tanzania, did not explain why Mr. Tambo had not claimed direct responsibility for the bombing while he was on his way to Kenya on Saturday night. Mr. Tambo told journalists at the airport that it took time for information to filter through to ANC offices from South Africa. But he said that if ANC guerrillas were involved in the attack, the organisation would claim responsibility. S. Africans raid Mozambique, page 8

King to patronise Independence, Army Day celebrations

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, will Wednesday patronise a grand ceremony to be organised by the Armed Forces General Command at the Martyrs Monument in Amman, to mark the occasion of Jordan's Independence and Army Day, an Armed Forces spokesman said Monday. The King will water the Tree of Life at the monument and present awards to members of the Armed Forces and security departments, the spokesman said. The King will also attend a luncheon Wednesday noon, to be hosted by Prime Minister and

Jordanian delegation back from APU meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian delegation to the third conference of the Arab Parliamentary Union (APU), led by Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Tarawneh, returned to Amman from Baghdad Monday. Speaker Tarawneh said the conference, which concluded its meetings Saturday, discussed the Palestinian issue, and conferees were unanimous that the solution to this issue can only be achieved through Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinian people's rights to self-determination. The conference also discussed the Iran-Iraq war and called on Arabs to support Iraq against Iran's "rulers who obstruct a just and honourable settlement of the war." The conferees also called for the reopening of Syrian-Iraqi borders. Mr. Tarawneh said. The conference discussed the Lebanon issue and called for the absolute support of Lebanon in its efforts to secure a withdrawal of the Israeli invasion forces and restore its full sovereignty and territorial integrity.

UNEP condemns Israeli plans for Med-Dead canal

NAIROBI (R) — Israel's plans to build a canal linking the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea came under further attack Monday when the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) passed a resolution condemning the venture. Only the United States voted against the resolution which was proposed by the Arab, African and Asian states. China said the proposed canal was a sign of Israeli expansionism. The U.S. viewed the UNEP meeting as an unsuitable forum for condemning the canal as the U.N. General Assembly had already called on Israel not to build it. The resolution recalls the General Assembly's ruling and asks UNEP to monitor and assess the effects of the proposed canal on Jordan and the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem. Israel did not vote, but claimed that its government had undertaken to ensure that the canal did not damage the environment.

Talks resume on American military bases in Greece

ATHENS (R) — Greece and the United States Monday resumed talks on the future of American military bases in the country amid a row over allegations that U.S. aircraft had violated air traffic regulations in the Aegean. An official spokesman said the Greek under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, Yannis Kapsis, and State Department official Regional Bartholomew, who have been conducting the seven-month-old negotiations, met at the Foreign Ministry. Mr. Bartholomew returned from consultations in Washington. The talks are being held in what Greek officials term a "heavy climate" following Greek allegations that American and Turkish aircraft entered the Athens flight information region last Friday without permission. Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou said the incident, during a North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) exercise, raised a serious political issue. It was particularly serious because it involved a coordinated action by Turkey and the United States, he said. Greece and Turkey are in dispute over territorial rights and airspace control in the Aegean. In Ankara, a Turkish government spokesman Monday denied that Turkish planes had violated Greek airspace during the NATO exercise. He said Turkey had acted in accordance with international regulations. Mr. Papandreou has said that setting a time limit for the operation of the bases—two in Attica and two on the island of Crete—and the level of U.S. aid to Greece and Turkey are the main issues in the negotiations.

Israeli doctors continue to hide

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's medical services were near collapse Monday with striking doctors in virtual hiding to avoid a government back-to-work order. A pay dispute left large city hospitals manned by a handful of exhausted doctors and several reported they would not be able to receive new cases for much longer. "Any moderately serious traffic accident could throw us totally off balance," a spokesman at Haifa's 620-bed Rambam Hospital said. Only a few operations have been performed in government hospitals since some 7,000 doctors left their posts early Sunday and dispersed to resorts around the country. The carefully-organised move brought a showdown between the government and the Israel Medical Association (IMA). The doctors have been in dispute for three months.

U.N. to begin soul-searching on Namibia

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Foreign ministers and other high officials from many countries began another in-depth appraisal Monday of the United Nations' failure, to settle its longest-running problem—Namibia. How to bring self-determination to South West Africa, now known as Namibia, has remained unresolved since 1946. Africa's last dependency, it remains under South African control, despite a 1966 General Assembly vote terminating the white-ruled republic's mandate to govern the vast, mainly arid territory on its northern border. In meetings beginning Monday night, the Security Council will consider what steps may be possible to break the stalemate. Five years ago the council approved independence terms that were accepted by both South Africa and black nationalist guerrillas. The United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada drafted the plan and undertook to try to bring it to fruition. Their failure is expected to come under heavy criticism from Third World states during the scheduled week-long debate. France and Britain are certain to face censure, a British delegate said. West Germany and Canada are no longer council members. But Western diplomats said the meeting was likely to recognise that the cause of Namibia's black majority would not be helped by a council resolution calling for extreme measures, which the U.S. or Britain, or both, would feel they had to veto. More than 70 speakers could be heard in the debate. There are 15 members of the council, but any state may ask to speak, without the right to vote. Amongst those taking part will be Sam Nujoma, president of the South West Africa People's Organisation, the leading independence group. He reviewed the situation with Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on Friday. In a report prepared for the council that day, Mr. Perez de Cuellar expressed deep concern over the delay in implementing the 1978 plan for Namibian statehood. He said the future peace and prosperity of the entire region hung on a settlement.

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FEATURES

Golden Temple of Amritsar becomes a haven for Sikh extremists

By Jeremy Clift
Reuter

AMRITSAR, India — The Golden Temple in Amritsar, the holiest shrine of the Sikh religion, has become a focus of controversy in India because wanted criminals are apparently sheltering within its precincts.

Indian newspapers have called it an extremist haven and in parliament Home (Interior) Minister P.C. Sethi has urged the temple authorities to hand over the wanted men to the police.

Amritsar police chief S.S. Bains has issued a list of 40 men wanted on various charges including murder who are said to be hiding in the

temple in the northern state of Punjab. Intelligence sources say there could be as many as 200 people using the temple to escape the law.

The row over the temple erupted after a gunman killed a policeman outside the marble precincts of the shrine last month.

The government said the killer ran inside the temple after shooting the policeman.

By convention police do not enter historic places of worship like the temple, which is the world centre of Sikhism.

Temple authorities officially denied the presence of extremists in the temple.

But reporters were able to meet several of those on the police wanted list inside the temple precincts, including Balbir Singh Sandhu, general secretary of the outlawed movement campaigning for an independent Sikh state known as Khalistan.

A student leader wanted on charges of murder, assault and arson told Reuters 14 other members of his group, all hunted by police, were sheltering with him inside the temple.

Sources in the mainstream Sikh Akali Dal Party, which is spearheading a campaign in Punjab for religious and political concessions from the central government, also acknowledged that a number of ultra-left extremists known as Naxalites were staying inside the temple compound.

The temple sits in the middle of a sacred lake with its golden dome glistening across the water. It is linked by a short causeway to a quadrangle of marble terraces which box the lake.

It was founded in the late 16th century and is now the core of a faith that has survived five centuries and continues to bare its militant face.

Sacked several times, it was the traditional focus for Sikh political aspirations and the symbol of Sikh challenges to India's Muslim Moghul rulers and later the British Raj.

Sikhs are proud of their tradition of giving shelter and the temple is open to all classes and creeds, in rejection of the Hindu

system of caste.

Hundreds of Hindu and Muslim families were saved from death when they sought refuge during religious riots which gripped Punjab during the partition of India in 1947.

A hostel provides a free meal to thousands of pilgrims every day. But today its tradition of refuge is attracting hostility.

The centre of controversy is one of the hostel buildings close to the temple and regarded by Sikhs as within the temple complex and therefore beyond the reach of the police.

The best known resident of the white, four-storey building known as Guru Nanak Niwas (Guru

Nanak's House) is Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, a 36-year-old Sikh fundamentalist preacher said by police to have close contacts with extremist Sikh groups.

He was not on the police wanted list but several of his supporters were, along with a number of student leaders also staying in the building.

Darbara Singh, who leads Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) Party government in Punjab, charged in an interview with Reuters that the Akali Party had illegitimately extended the precincts of the temple to include the Niwas.

A Sikh himself, he said he did not regard the building as part of the temple and by implication it

was therefore not covered by the convention that police would not enter it.

"The Akalis have illegitimately extended the precincts of the temple. Where the temple starts is where we have to take off our shoes and wash our feet," he said.

Asked if this meant that police could go into the Niwas and snatch the wanted men, Singh said: "We are still considering whether to accept the extension of the temple precincts."

"We have declared that we will not enter the temple," he added. "They should hand over the wanted men. Let the courts give their verdict on whether they are guilty. Who are the Akalis to decide who should appear in court?" he dem-

anded. Harminder Singh Sandhu, general secretary of the All-India Sikh Students Federation, said he did not think the police would enter the precincts of the shrine but warned of bloodshed if they did.

"I do not think they would make such a blunder," the 24-year-old student leader said in an interview. "But if they do so it would be the darkest day of the Punjab."

"It would be taken as a challenge. Then there would be a lot of bloodshed. Sikhs would not want to be taken by police. They would be fighting. That is the Sikh tradition."

Acid rain is damaging German forests at an alarming rate

By Geoffrey Atkins
Reuter

MURRHARDT, West Germany — Tourists tramping through the forests of Europe on health holidays are often surrounded by air that is dirtier than in the industrial cities where they live and work, according to West German researchers.

Experts in the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg, one of the areas worst affected by the "acid rain" attacks of industrial pollution, have found new evidence of huge tracts of evergreen woods being wiped out at an alarming rate.

The state's Agriculture and Forestry Ministry says in a new report on the problem that if pollution continues at its present rate

all fir and spruce trees in 50 areas under study will be dead by the 1990s.

If it accelerates, which is the present trend, they will die even sooner, the report says.

Government officials said that measurements taken in the affected areas, including the famous Black Forest, have shown levels of pollution up to 50 per cent higher than in the industrial cities of Stuttgart and Karlsruhe.

"The problem is an international one because half the industrial pollution in West Germany comes from other countries," said Max Scheifele, head of the State Forestry Commission. "And naturally, some of our pollution goes abroad."

Researchers explained that the

huge, tall chimneys used at power stations and other industrial plants are distributing their deadly by-products over much wider areas than in the past. They have identified sulphur dioxide and nitrous oxide as the main pollutants.

Exhaust fumes from motor vehicles contribute directly or indirectly to about half the pollution, experts have calculated.

The alarm bells began ringing about six years ago after the exceptionally dry summer of 1976.

Evergreen forests traditionally suffer damage during periods of drought, but recover naturally when the rains return. But despite unusually wet weather in the late 1970s, the trees failed to get well. The report said that while there

were other factors involved it was now "Scientifically indisputable that air pollution is the most important trigger for the sickness of forests worldwide."

Statistics produced in the Baden-Wuerttemberg report show a drastic worsening of the situation in the past two years.

Between the autumns of 1980 and 1982 the number of healthy fir trees fell from 66 per cent to just one per cent.

Spruce trees, which showed almost no signs of damage even up to the autumn of 1981, are now 98 per cent sick.

"There are now virtually no areas in the state with completely healthy fir and spruce," the report says. Actual damage has been costing

the state about 200 million marks (\$80 million) a year, but government officials said the figure is now considerably higher.

Journalists who toured a stricken area in the Swabian-Franconian Alps were shown vast clumps of evergreens with decaying trunks and sparse branches.

Insects that normally inhabit healthy forests have been replaced by "parasite" beetles and mushrooms that feed off the dying trees, forestry officials said.

Clear views of the skies are now commonplace in the once dense forests.

"It's not just a question of a love of nature," said Peter Weidenbach, a senior official from the forestry ministry. "The economic

implications are enormous. In this state alone, 270,000 jobs depend on forestry."

Baden-Wuerttemberg is a major furniture producer and pollution is sharply restricting the growth of the trees, thus cutting back the amount of wood they produce.

Officials said tourism is also a big source of jobs and income and is unlikely to be helped by reports of dying forests.

The state includes such world-renowned resorts as Baden-Baden and Heidelberg, which are both in wooded areas.

Journalists were shown samples of sick trees, whose growth is measured by the spacing of the rings in their trunks.

Many showed virtually no

growth for two years compared to an average thickening of two millimetres a year in healthy trees.

According to the state report, measurements of "acid rain" in some forested areas have shown that it is more acidic than vinegar.

"Evergreens are naturally most vulnerable because they keep the same needles for life," explained Scheifele. "But now we are finding that even deciduous trees, especially beeches, that shed their leaves every year, are being damaged."

The ground is also absorbing the acid rain and killing off other plant life, he said.

One official said the situation was worst in Eastern Europe, particularly in Czechoslovakia, where

West German experts reckon a massive 2,000 square kilometres (770 square miles) of woods are affected.

Baden-Wuerttemberg Premier Lothar Spaeth said his government plans to introduce tough local anti-pollution laws that exceed federal standards.

He told journalists he will send a special envoy to Japan where, he said, technology has been developed to cut out most of the pollution from industrial plants.

State officials said they will also press the government in Bonn to follow the U.S. and Japanese examples in reducing car exhaust pollution by the use of catalytic converters and lead-free petrol.

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Hussein, Badran visit security directorate

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein visited the Prime Ministry Monday and discussed various issues with Prime Minister Mudar Badran.

The King, Mr. Badran and Interior Minister Ahmad Obeidat later visited the Public Security Directorate, where they were briefed by Public Security Director Lt.-Gen. Mohammad Idris on the progress of work in various departments of the directorate.

King Hussein thanked Public Security officials for their efforts in serving the country and the citizens.



His Majesty King Hussein Monday visits the Public Security Directorate where he is shown around by

Lt.-Gen. Mohammad Idris (right) with Prime Minister Mudar Badran in attendance (Petra photo)

Canadian group aims to forge Arab understanding

By Afifah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A visiting Canadian parliamentary delegation has expressed the desire to launch co-operation and a "meaningful relationship" between Arab and Canadian parliamentarians and the Canadian Arab World Parliamentary Group (CAWPG).

Speaking in an interview with the Jordan Times, Robert Corbett, who heads a delegation and chairman of the CAWPG, also voiced hopes that Jordanian parliamentarians "will form a complementary group to the CAWPG in order to better forge and establish meaningful relationship with various parliaments."

"The CAWPG was established in the wake of Israel's invasion of Lebanon, a question which has become more of a profile issue in North America," Mr. Corbett said.

Since the invasion of Lebanon, he said, "there has been a deepening sense of responsibility on the part of the people in North America towards their commitments to the just causes in the Middle East."

Mr. Corbett added that the "massacres of Sabra and Shatila stirred the conscience of the people in North America to some degree and I consider this to be a positive point."

Asked about the purpose of the establishment of the CAWPG, Mr. Corbett said that it was established at the recommendation of a fact-finding mission to the Middle East which included five Canadian parliamentarians (Mr. Corbett being one of them) in April last year.

"When we returned home we decided that it was time to create a parliamentary group that would be in response to a Canadian-



Mr. Robert Corbett

Israeli parliamentary group that has been existing for some time." He pointed out that there were "two sides of the story and that only one was always being told (meaning the Israeli version)."

Public opinion

In reply to a question about Canadian public opinion on the Middle East conflict, Mr. Corbett said that the difficulty in Canada is like it is in the U.S. as "it has been so one-sided for a long period of time because of the very effective Zionist lobby."

He said that citizens of both Canada and the U.S. did not have any idea of what was happening in the Middle East and of the problem the Arab states in the region were encountering but "this is changing and it has changed rather significantly over the past few months because of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon."

According to Mr. Corbett, the CAWPG was finally formed in November last year and "ever since it was one of the most active parliamentarian groups in Canada."

The group comprises 65 members of the House of Commons and Senate which "is quite a good number and this indicates that it generated much interest in a short period of time," he said.

"I have again generated interest at home by conveying the real conflict in the Middle East to their constituents and this is done primarily through media, speeches to various service clubs and universities."

On the significance of a recent Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) conference held in Baghdad last week, Mr. Corbett said that one of the important decisions taken at the conference is that the Canadian side of the CAWPG should be participants in future conferences rather than observers.

Role of the U.S.

Replying to a question about the role of the U.S. in the Middle East Mr. Corbett said that "it is a long question to answer, for we have to first examine the role of the Soviet Union in the region."

He pointed out that Lebanon welcomed the involvement of the U.S. in its recent problems and "I believe that the U.S. was sincere when it condemned Israel for its invasion of Lebanon."

Mr. Corbett also said that "was an insult for President Reagan personally that Israel, despite objections by the U.S. administration, carried on its plans and invasion of Lebanon."

Mr. Corbett stressed that there could have been greater economic sanctions as well as more pressure on part of the U.S. "to make it much more difficult for Israel to accomplish the goals that had been accomplished in Lebanon."

Regarding the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon, Mr. Corbett emphasized that the U.S. has got a responsibility towards Lebanon "particularly at the present time, and (the U.S.) can play and has played a role of some substance."

Commenting on Soviet role in

the Middle East, Mr. Corbett said that a superpower counterbalance is needed in the Middle East and "without it and the support of the USSR I think that the Arab World's position would have been much more precarious than the present."

Mr. Corbett said that the U.S. has been supporting Israel militarily since its inception and "continues to do so to this day."

Superpower counterbalance

The superpower counterbalance in the Middle East should be recognized as having a positive point "otherwise the borders of Israel might have been more."

Mr. Corbett pointed out that there are two critical problems in the Middle East that must be resolved before peace could be accomplished: The Palestinian issue and the Iran-Iraq war.

"Regarding the Palestinian issue, there is of course this deplorable policy of Israel's establishment of settlements in the West Bank," he pointed out.

He said that the Israeli settlements policy indicates a position on the part of Israel that "is totally irresponsible and very dangerous."

Mr. Corbett said that the establishment of settlements has no legitimacy "despite what Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin says about the permanency of settlements in occupied territories."

This policy, Mr. Corbett said, "blocks the way to a peaceful solution in the Middle East."

"Those settlements must either be removed or must be turned over to Palestinian people," he said.

The Canadian delegation visited Sunday Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan and leaves Monday to the West Bank.

grew, U.S. special envoy Philip Habib continued talks on the deadlock over withdrawing foreign forces.

He briefed Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan on his recent visits to Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel, official sources said.

There was no sign of him getting nearer to securing Syrian acceptance of the withdrawal plan signed by Israel and Lebanon on May 17.

Mr. Wazzan also met Soviet Ambassador Alexander Soldatov, who declined to say what he discussed, telling reporters only: "We say all foreign forces must leave Lebanon."

with published reports that in a secret U.S.-Israeli understanding signed last week, Washington explicitly recognised this position as well as Israel's right to act in "self-defence" if attacked from Lebanon.

They said the understanding referred not to "terrorist" attacks from Lebanon, Israel's way of referring to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), but to any kind of "armed attacks" on Israel from Lebanese soil.

But they said the understanding Monday launched a strong attack on Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, branding him an agent of President Reagan.

The PLO leader referred to a speech by Col. Qadhafi Sunday in which he expressed support for the Fateh dissidents.

PLO sources in Damascus have accused Col. Qadhafi of instigating and paying for the dissent.

Mr. Arafat said the Libyan leader declared Sunday that he would cause a split in the Palestine revolution. "Is he going to succeed where Reagan has failed? Of course not, Reagan's agent won't succeed," the PLO leader declared.

Amman Municipality to have \$60m World Bank loan, says mayor

AMMAN (J.T.) — Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh said Sunday that the municipality will soon sign an agreement with the World Bank to obtain a \$60 million loan to construct four intersections at the Sports City junction, the Interior Ministry circle, the Third Circle in Jabal Amman, and Al Nasha Circle.

Mr. Rawabdeh, who was speaking at a press conference at the offices of Al Ra'i newspaper, said that these will improve access to roads connecting the capital with the populous areas of Jabal Al Qusour and Jabal Al Nasr.

The loan will also be used to facilitate the flow of traffic in Downtown Amman, he said. Such improvements include the construction of pavements for pedestrians and changes in the flow of traffic to reduce congestion from Al Hussein mosque area. Similar arrangements will be made on several of the hills of Amman.

Municipal services

Mayor Rawabdeh also said that the Amman municipality has been making great efforts to render increased services to its citizens, but for several, including financial, reasons the municipality has not been able to keep pace with the needs of citizens.

The municipality will paint

non-stone buildings and houses, and buildings and houses constructed from bricks, in the colour white he said. It will also re-evaluate houses and buildings for the purpose of taxation, give numbers to the houses and names to the streets, allocate the necessary land for clubs and kindergartens.

There are also plans to establish a special mobile police squad and to keep constant surveillance on streets and buildings to make sure that no violations of the law are committed.

Mr. Rawabdeh said that, in cases where buildings are constructed in violation of the law, the municipality will demolish these buildings. "Our streets are not up to the standard specifications and while this could have been justified in the past on the grounds of the lack of financial resources, it is time that we reviewed the conditions of our streets," he said.

The mayor said that the municipality has plans to dispose of

liquid refuse by extending a pipeline from Ayn Al Ghazal to Al Khirbah Al Samra, 30 km. north of Zarqa, where the city's refuse will be deposited.

Tree planting

We plan to plant two million saplings in all parts of Amman to give the city the beautiful, civilised touch it deserves, and we hope that the capital will be swash with greenery in two years time, the mayor said. Furthermore, we hope to establish public and children's parks on every Jabal, he stated.

We gave a number of charitable societies, particularly women's groups, plots of land on which to establish children's clubs. We will give every club in the Amman municipality an area of 15 to 20 dunums provided that these clubs establish children parks on them and that they be opened to the general public, the mayor said.

Mr. Rawabdeh went on to say that the urban development programme has to date been a success according to the World Bank, even though it only includes four administrative areas of Amman.

Financial position

Asked by Mr. Mahmoud Al Kayed, who chaired the conference, about the municipality's financial position, Mr. Rawabdeh

said that the municipality has no financial problems, although it must improve the method of collection of its refuse disposal fees, since only 30 per cent of these fees are currently being collected.

Mr. Rawabdeh said that by the end of this month, two municipal teams will work full-time on inspecting the Amman streets to make sure that they are fit for traffic throughout the year.

As for the proposed King Abdullah complex and the park in Wadi Saqr, Mr. Rawabdeh said that only the JD 6 million that was originally allocated for the project will be used instead of the inflated figures that have more recently been talked about in relation to the implementation of the project.

Mr. Rawabdeh said "we are thinking of dividing the greater Amman municipality into several municipalities with their own elected mayors" while keeping the planning and implementation of major projects under the supervision of the greater Amman municipality.

As a long-term project, the Amman municipality is also thinking of establishing a national park with a minimum area of 3,000 dunums of land. The municipality is also thinking of establishing local commercial centres in every major quarter of the capital. Mayor Rawabdeh concluded.

NCC okays customs draft

AMMAN (Petra) — The National Consultative Council (NCC) Monday approved the final draft of the customs law after completing discussion of the rest of the articles in its weekly session held under NCC Speaker Sulaiman Al Arab.

The NCC approved 31 articles on the formation of the customs, magistrates and appeals courts and the correct procedure for litigation. In particular, the articles involve the notification of defendants and plaintiffs, fines, means of the implementation of court sentences, laws governing the seizure and confiscation of goods and the role of the customs department in this connection.

The NCC also heard the Civil Service Commission's reply on the allowances available to civil servants sent abroad for training. The answer said that the reasons for the allowances are not material gains but to help bureaucrats develop their knowledge and skills in the appropriate field of specialisation.

At the beginning of the session, the NCC referred to its Financial and Administrative Committee for further study two bills relating to the loan agreements concluded between Jordan and the Saudi Fund for Development to finance two irrigation projects in the southern Jordan Valley and the Aqaba thermal station.

Zaben announces creation of 10,000 new P.O. Boxes

AMMAN (Petra) — Communications Minister Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben has instructed his officials to install 10,000 post offices boxes in post offices in Amman to cope with the increasing demand.

Dr. Zaben also specifically instructed his ministry to expand the facility at the Amman central post office by another 2,000 as a first step.

The instructions are part of the measures being taken by the ministry to cope with the required services particularly during the summer season.

Dr. Zaben also urged the reorganisation of the telegram reception and delivery service in the capital and the fixing of specified hours for cable distributors to carry out their duties. To this end, he decided to form an evaluating committee to follow up the implementation of measures undertaken to improve postal, telephone, and telegram services in Amman.

Mr. Zaben expressed the hope that the postal sorting and delivery service will witness "a qualitative leap" in the near future by reducing red tape, which will save customer time.

Tal receives Spanish team

AMMAN (Petra) — Education Minister Sa'id Tal received Monday Director of the Arab-Spanish Institute Jesus Riosalido and his delegation, currently visiting Jordan for talks on implementing the executive programme of the cultural cooperation agreement concluded between Jordan and Spain.

IDB board approve loans

AMMAN (J.T.) — The board of directors of the Industrial Development Bank (IDB) have decided to give seven new loans amounting to JD 2,431,000, including five loans amounting to JD 1,406,000, to finance: a plant for the production of sanitary equipment; a plant for the production of construction equipment; restaurants in Amman and Salt, and a loan for the industrial complex in Sahab.

Momani opens village council

AJLOUN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani Sunday conducted a tour of the Ajloun and Jerash municipalities where he opened the new village council of Al Khushaybeh village and heard a briefing on the present and future projects of the council.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Hussein condoles Al Hadid family

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday visited Al Hadid family to present his condolences on the death of Upper House of Parliament member Mohammad Minwir Al Hadid.

Trade team to visit Turkey

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Jordanian economic delegation will make an official visit to Turkey in the near future to discuss with Turkish officials ways of strengthening economic cooperation between the two countries, Al Ra'i newspaper reported Monday.

Scouts celebrate Independence Day

AMMAN (Petra) — To mark the anniversary of Independence and Army Day this Wednesday, Education Minister Sa'id Tal patronised at the Palace of Culture at the Hussein Youth City the annual ceremony of the scouting movement, in which scouts from all governorates participated.

Nazareth School stages exhibition

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Highness Princess Wijdan Ali, president of the Royal Society of Fine Arts (RSFA), opened at the French Cultural Centre Monday a painting exhibition staged by Nazareth School students. During the three-day exhibition, 300 paintings by the students, representing the cultural heritage of Jordan, will be shown.

Police cadets graduate

AMMAN (Petra) — Under the patronage of Public Security Director Lt.-Gen. Mohammad Idris, two new companies of police graduated Monday. The commandant of the Police Training School delivered a speech reviewing the role of the school in training policemen in readiness to serve the community and maintaining the nation's security and stability.

Gemayel's appeal averts major bloodshed

(Continued from page 1)

late Sunday night on peace measures, according to Beirut Radio, during a meeting at Beiruddin in the Shouf mountains.

Of the more than 100 people seized, mostly from their cars at roadblocks, only 15 had been released Sunday night. Security off-

icials reported recovering 23 victims' bodies.

Rightist Falangist officials blamed the violence on the Druze community's Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) which they accused of trying to keep conflict alive in the Shouf area.

While government anxiety

grew, U.S. special envoy Philip Habib continued talks on the deadlock over withdrawing foreign forces.

He briefed Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan on his recent visits to Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel, official sources said.

There was no sign of him getting

nearer to securing Syrian acceptance of the withdrawal plan signed by Israel and Lebanon on May 17.

Mr. Wazzan also met Soviet Ambassador Alexander Soldatov, who declined to say what he discussed, telling reporters only: "We say all foreign forces must leave Lebanon."

Syria reiterates rejection

(Continued on page 1)

Israeli agreement, nor will it modify or abandon its rejection of the pact."

"Syria asserts once more that it has no hidden stance. Its proclaimed position is not a tactical decision...there will be no going back on it," it added.

Damascus says it will not withdraw its estimated 40,000 troops from Lebanon until what it calls Israel's "gains" achieved under the withdrawal accord with Lebanon are cancelled.

Envoy continues tour

Meanwhile Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskander flew to

Sana'a Monday to brief North Yemen's President on Syria's rejection of the Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal agreement, Syrian officials in Abu Dhabi said.

Sana'a's Mr. Iskander's sixth stop in a tour of Arab capitals as part of Syrian efforts to win Arab support for its stance.

Mr. Iskander has delivered messages from Syrian President Hafez Al Assad to the rulers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates over the past two days.

The officials said he was expected to deliver a similar message to North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh before heading for South Yemen on a similar mission.

Begin to visit U.S. in June

(Continued from page 1)

with published reports that in a secret U.S.-Israeli understanding signed last week, Washington explicitly recognised this position as well as Israel's right to act in "self-defence" if attacked from Lebanon.

They said the understanding referred not to "terrorist" attacks from Lebanon, Israel's way of referring to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), but to any kind of "armed attacks" on Israel from Lebanese soil.

But they said the understanding

was in no sense an American "blank cheque" for Israeli military action against Lebanon.

Washington also agreed in the understanding to work for "peaceful relations" between Israel and Lebanon but stopped short of endorsing Israel's desire for a formal peace treaty and full diplomatic relations with Lebanon, the sources said.

They said the accord was being kept secret at Lebanon's request in order to avoid "further infuriating the Syrians" and increasing their reluctance to withdraw from Lebanon.

Rebels reject Arafat moves

(Continued from page 1)

A spokesman for leftist dissident Abu Saleh, who is linked with the rebel officers, told reporters the dissidents would boycott a meeting of the Fateh Revolutionary Council scheduled for Aden on May 27.

The 74-strong body was summoned to prepare for a full congress of the organisation to hear the dissidents' views. There was no comment on the report from the rebel officers, who have shunned the press except for rare statements.

Mr. Arafat, in a speech near the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli,

Monday launched a strong attack on Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, branding him an agent of President Reagan.

The PLO leader referred to a speech by Col. Qadhafi Sunday in which he expressed support for the Fateh dissidents.

PLO sources in Damascus have accused Col. Qadhafi of instigating and paying for the dissent.

Mr. Arafat said the Libyan leader declared Sunday that he would cause a split in the Palestine revolution. "Is he going to succeed where Reagan has failed? Of course not, Reagan's agent won't succeed," the PLO leader declared.

'Turkey does not back proposal'

(Continued from page 1)

hoped that Mr. Denktash might agree to return to the negotiating table.

"One thing is absolutely clear. Denktash would never declare independence without the blessing of the Turkish government," Mr. Rolandis said.

The island has been divided into Greek and Turkish sectors since Turkish troops occupied more than a third of Cyprus in 1974

after a Greek-backed coup against the Nicosia government.

But President Kyprianou told Reuters later that it was difficult to form a clear interpretation of Mr. Denktash's most recent statements.

"We are watching developments very closely," he said. "It is hard to tell whether Denktash is just making an emotional outburst after the U.N. resolution or whether there is more to it than that," Mr. Kyprianou said.



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Responsible Editor: **MOHAMMAD AMAD**

Editor: **GEORGE S. HAWAYNEH**

Managing Editor: **RAMI G. KHOURI**

Editorial and advertising offices: **Jordan Press Foundation**

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Misplaced generosity

THE U.S. and Western media usually hold up Israel as a showpiece of great economic success and a model for developing countries describing in high-flown phrases how it has made the desert bloom and so on. But how many people know that but for an over-indulgent and much pampering foster father in Washington, the Zionist state would have been bracketed with the poorest countries in the U.N. list of paupers?

A recent letter addressed by a Washington attorney, Frederick Dutton, to members of the American Congress makes disturbing revelations about the dimensions of this aid. The total cost of Israel for the American taxpayer, according to Dutton, is at least \$10 billion a year. In fact, the aid from America amounts to nearly half of Israel's entire gross product enabling the Zionist entity to consume far in excess of its production.

Now how the Americans spend their money is something outsiders have no business to feel exercised about. And if they spend it out of high philanthropic motives and ideals it is all the more praiseworthy. We would have certainly gone lyrical in our eulogy of the successive U.S. administrations had it not been for the threat their misplaced generosity continues to pose to the peace and tranquillity of this part of the world. Dutton's letter makes it abundantly clear that Israel will not, for the simple reason that it cannot, behave the way it has always been behaving without this aid. And there is no wonder: after all, an army moves on its stomach. Dutton says that as the U.S. aid grows larger and larger, Israel's military invasions of neighbouring countries and settlement activities in occupied territories increase both in number and scale.

So what begins in the U.S. as milk of human kindness ends up as blood, death and destruction in the Middle East and the Israeli army continues to move looking for "secure" borders in other people's territories although its own economy is "close to the bounds of technical insolvency". The U.S. can, of course, be expected to bail Israel out of this predicament, as Dutton in his letter says. But who will bail the U.S. out of the diplomatic and moral insolvency in which it is increasingly finding itself in this part of the world?

How long will it be able to handwink the public opinion in the Middle East by raising the spectre of the Soviet occupation of this and that country and the repression in Poland? When will it wake up to the truth that, right now, the only tangible form of occupation intelligible to the people in this part of the world is the one by its strategic ally? And the only repression which agitates their minds is the one being perpetrated by Israel in occupied West Bank and on the Gaza Strip?

--Arab News, Jeddah

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Rai: Mediation more workable

More than one factor causes us to believe that the Gulf States' mediation efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war will be more fruitful than previous ones. If the new mediation attempt does not succeed in putting an end to the destructive war between the two Muslim states, it will, so it is hoped at least, lead to the drawing of the warring factions closer to a negotiating position.

The Gulf States have lost out badly due to the war, and the stability the region once enjoyed has given way to a state of tension and chaos that threatens all the people of the strategically placed Gulf. The oil slick has become a threat to the shores of all Iran's neighbours, and a common effort is needed to deal with the dangers threatening the natural wealth and people of the region from the slick.

Previous rejections by the Iranian regime of all international efforts aimed at mediating in the war have been nothing but naive arrogance without base in reality. The great losses Iran had to pay in the war, and its failure to force any of its conditions on the Iraqi side should be a positive factor in giving the new mediation effort a better opportunity to make progress towards ending the war. The very position of the Gulf states, and their degree of suffering under the impact and consequences of the war will definitely help them show the Iranians the other side of the coin. The Gulf states new mediation is a great and magnanimous deed and one which we hope will end the disastrous war.

Al Dustour: New hopes to end war

The Iran-Iraq war has extended far beyond the two protagonists' boundaries, as the nature and dimensions of the natural consequences of the war have shown in the Arab Gulf. The bombardment of Kuwaiti installations two years ago, and the oil slick that now threatens the natural resources of all Gulf states are simply side-effects of the war, which have cost the people of the two countries hundreds of thousands of dead and maimed, and billions of wasted petrodollars.

The Gulf states had chosen not to interfere in the war, but with the danger of the leaking Iranian oil fields, they find themselves more than ever drawn in to try their best to put an end to the exhausting war. The war in many ways was facilitated by the oil monopolists in order to bring down the price of oil, but the Iranians, by their persistence in continuing the war thwarted all peace efforts made by the Non-Aligned Movement and the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) to mediate to bring the war to an end, have not appreciated this.

The Iran-Iraq war has had a negative impact on the Arab-Israeli conflict too with Iraq being neutralised as a major force in the main Middle East conflict. The ending of the Iran-Iraq war will help a lot in restoring the Iraqi struggle against Israel's continued threats. The new mediation effort to be undertaken by the Gulf states will hopefully be different in outcome from its previous ones. To end it, Gulf war is both an Iranian and an Arab necessity.

Sawt Al Shaab: Factionalism threatens future

The out break of factional hostilities in the Lebanese Shouf area is extremely dangerous, as it occurs at a delicate stage in Lebanon's recent history, and gives Israel the justification for not withdrawing from Lebanon. The killing and kidnapping of innocent civilians is a brutal act, and the foreign forces in Lebanon are able to exploit such deeds easily in order to further their schemes for the factional partition of Lebanon.

It is obvious that Israel's hand has the greatest role, if not the only one, in the resumption of clashes among the Lebanese. Such a situation diverts the Lebanese people's attention from their main and common target namely of driving the Israeli forces out of their country. Israel also manipulates such a situation in order to advance its claim to the role of protector of all Lebanese factions.

Geneva talks must abridge differences

By Jeffrey Antevil
Reuter

WASHINGTON — The new round of Geneva talks on U.S. and Soviet medium-range nuclear arsenals in Europe should produce clearer understanding on both sides, but no serious movement is likely before autumn, U.S. officials say.

"There's a lot of work yet to be done to bring us closer together," one said of the Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces (INF) talks which resumed this week after a six-week recess.

Officials said U.S. negotiators would explain in detail the "interim agreement" for equal numbers of American and Soviet medium-range land-based missiles proposed by President Reagan on March 30.

They expect Soviet delegates to seek more information about the proposal and give details of a May 3 counter-offer from Soviet leader Yuri Andropov which would reduce Soviet missiles in Europe but

bar basing of U.S. missiles there.

The talks are likely to recess in mid-July and resume in September. That is when Moscow is likely to show if it is ready to compromise to head off NATO alliance plans to deploy 572 U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe starting in December, U.S. officials think.

"I think it's going to take the summer to convince the Soviets they really can't upset the (deployment) programme by working on public opinion in Western Europe," one official told Reuters.

"Until the summer waxes on and they haven't seen us fall in a heap, they probably won't be terribly forthcoming," he said.

Some U.S. experts doubt that Moscow will be ready to compromise even in September, but the official said he felt "that when the autumn begins, we'll see some serious movement."

"Officials agreed on several points:

-- Andropov's proposal to reduce Soviet warheads in Europe to

the number deployed in the independent British and French nuclear arsenals is not acceptable to the United States.

— It is unlikely, regardless of what happens in September, that an agreement will be completed in time to halt the initial deployment of some 32 cruises in Britain and Italy and nine Pershings in West Germany. But Washington is ready to scrap them if an accord is reached later.

— If any U.S. missiles are deployed, Moscow will probably make a symbolic offsetting move, rather than walking out of the INF talks, as it has threatened to do if the NATO deployment begins.

An offsetting move might involve basing SS-20 missiles in Soviet Asia able to hit parts of the United States or to bring in more submarine-launched missiles.

U.S. officials said a Soviet walk-out from Geneva would be self-defeating, ensuring that all 572 new U.S. missiles would be deployed and damaging Moscow's public relations campaign in Western Europe against the new weapons.

They conceded that Andropov's latest proposal may have scored points. Some press reports have said it would leave fewer SS-20s missiles than in 1979, when NATO took its decision to station the U.S. missiles in Britain, Italy, West Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands to counter them.

But the officials said these reports were probably incorrect, other questions remained and, in any case, the Soviet proposal would probably not be acceptable to the West.

They said Andropov did not say whether any Soviet missiles to be removed under the plan would be destroyed or simply put in storage or moved to the far east, from where they could be quickly shifted back to Europe in a crisis.

In particular, the United States and its allies reject Andropov's insistence that French and British nuclear weapons should be the

basis of calculation. The allies argue their 162 sea and land missiles are strategic deterrent forces independent of NATO.

"These are U.S.-Soviet negotiations," one official said. "U.K. and French systems are not ours to negotiate."

There is also a big question mark over what numbers Andropov had in mind when he offered to match Soviet weapons against British and French warheads, without detailing any figures.

Different Soviet assessments recently have put the number of British and French warheads at "more than 400" and 434, whereas Western calculations put the figure at 290.

The United States attributes a single warhead to each of the allies' missiles, arguing that none has multiple independently targetable warheads called MIRVs.

Each calculation gives different numbers by which Moscow would have to reduce its force of triple-warheaded SS-20s under the sort

of accord Andropov outlined.

Moscow says reductions would come from the 243 SS-20s based in the European Soviet Union, plus dismantling some 300 older SS-4 and SS-5 missiles.

Washington says President Reagan's proposal of equal warheads, in addition to excluding the British and French missiles, would count in a further 108 mobile SS-20s in Soviet Asia which could be moved back to Europe.

Washington has put no numbers in the president's interim proposal, saying it is willing to consider any equal number that Moscow proposes, from zero on each side to 572.

Officials said the U.S. delegation at the INF talks would soon put forward a draft treaty, minus the numbers, providing for equality in U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles.

They hoped that Moscow, in the autumn if not during the current round of talks, will agree to some such formula and indicate what numbers it would find acceptable.

Thatcher's style emerging as an election issue

By Barry May
Reuter

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's forceful style is becoming an issue in Britain's election.

The brief campaign leading up to the June 9 poll had hardly got going this week when Thatcher's style became the most avidly discussed topic, making the election more presidential in tone than any previously.

Her popularity with the electorate at large, unassailed since she led Britain to victory in the Falklands War against Argentina a year ago, is readily acknowledged by her admirers and her critics alike. But she is too bossy, too hectoring and too much like a school headmistress, the critics cry.

Her treatment of seven men in her cabinet when she launched her party manifesto exemplified her highly individual style.

"She dominated, interrupted, corrected and patronised in front of the assembled mass of journalists," said The Economist, the British business weekly. Labour's Denis Healey said her fellow ministers were made to look like "neutered zombies."

Thatcher's domineering manner appears to worry some in her Conservative Party as they seek a second term of government.

Some Conservatives were dismayed by Thatcher's performance at the manifesto press conference in which she appeared reluctant to

allow some of her senior ministers to speak for themselves. They fear it may turn off middle-of-the-road voters and perhaps cost them vital seats on June 9.

In an article given prominence as the main story on its front page, the Financial Times business daily reported:

"Reaction to televised excerpts of Wednesday's press conference has convinced some that the prime minister's 'headmistress' image could prove hard to overcome if she does not adopt a more relaxed style, and may prove an electoral liability."

Those close to Thatcher are reported to have said her manner masks a lack of confidence before televised press conferences.

The 57-year-old British leader, the first woman to be elected head of a European government when she came to power in 1979, does not believe she, herself, is the issue. "No, I think it would be quite wrong to say that," she told one interviewer.

"I think there is a very stark choice between two totally different policies... the choice between a society that is coerced and a society that is free under the law. That is much more important than any of the people involved."

And as the Financial Times commented, the prime minister does not appear receptive to criticism on the matter.

Asked in a television interview what she thought about the headmistress charge, Thatcher replied:

"I have known some very, very good headmistresses who have launched their pupils on wonderful careers. I had one such and was very, very grateful."

"But I am what I am. Yet, my style is of vigorous leadership. Yes, I do believe certain things very strongly. Yes, I do believe in trying to persuade people that the things I believe in are the things they should follow. And I'm far too old to change now."

Denis Healey, the Labour Party's deputy leader who has become the opposition's chief demolition expert with a fast line in cutting sarcasm, says Thatcher seems to have turned the Conservative Party into her personal dictatorship.

"She really is a one-woman band," he told supporters. "She boasted the other day that she does not need anything like consensus in her cabinet. One word from her and they all kneel."

Healey went on: "When she caught a cold the other day alarm and despondency swept through the Tory (Conservative) ranks."

Political analysts agree Thatcher's right-wing ideology has polarised British politics more sharply than any other recent leader has been able to do and led the country away from the collectivist approach of previous governments.

A prime minister of single-minded determination, she likes to take the lead and is used to wielding power over her cabinet. But her confrontational style makes her more respected than loved.



How much the Conservative Party depends on her personal popularity for its lead in the public opinion polls has yet to be tested. The real question, says David Watt, director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs in

London, whether people feel the tough approach has worked.

He wrote in the Times of London: "The resolute approach of which she has made herself the embodiment is a concept already a little shopsoiled by time and

over-usage. Unless it can be given a new meaning for a new mandate, the next three weeks will simply devalue it and its corporeal manifestation to being just another name for bossiness and pig-headedness."

Favourite of Burmese strongman falls from grace

By Zaw Win
Reuter

RANGOON — Brigadier Tin Oo, favourite of Burma's strongman Ne Win, has apparently fallen from power in disgrace.

His personal fate is uncertain but the signs suggest that he has lost not only his parliamentary posts but also his more important job in the ruling party.

In a country as secretive as Burma, where little information is made public about the tight circle of generals operating under Ne Win, speculation, gossip and sightings at official functions take over as the main guidelines for assessing political power.

On this basis, Tin Oo, 55, known until last week as the ears and eyes of Ne Win and regarded as his heir apparent, has lost his

pervasive influence.

On May 18 he resigned his posts as a member of the People's Congress (parliament) and the Council of State. The official announcement made no reference to his much more important role as joint general secretary of the BSPP, the all-powerful party's third-ranking official.

But on the following day he was absent from Ne Win's side when the party chief appeared in public with other BSPP officials and government ministers.

This appeared to confirm that he had been ousted from the party's inner circle as well.

Until officialdom decides to break the silence, and in Burma that usually takes a long time, mystery will surround Tin Oo's fate.

Ne Win, 73, who has ruled

Burma with an iron hand for 20 years, made a rare public appearance on the day after the announcement that Tin Oo was resigning and that Home and Religious Affairs Minister Bo Ni had been suspended from Office.

Ne Win is chairman of the BSPP, the party he established to take over from his earlier military government.

With him at an exhibition was the second-ranking party leader, General Secretary Aye Ko, as well as Prime Minister Maung Maung Kha and deputy Prime Minister Kyaw Htin.

In the past, Tin Oo would have been there as well. He always did appear with Ne Win in public.

It has not yet been made clear why the reclusive Ne Win should drop the man he had pointedly identified to the public as his spo-

kesman, messenger and informant.

It is always possible that Tin Oo may be brought back after a period in the political wilderness.

Until he was elevated to the third highest party post in November 1981, he was Ne Win's personal military assistant. His power derived from his closeness to "the old man," as Ne Win is generally known.

He had also been head of Burma's civil and military intelligence organisations. He was trained by the East Germans and the American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Tin Oo lacked a personal following, a fact which probably appealed to Ne Win.

But he tried to establish his own circle of power and helped his

trusted colleagues to important posts. The most prominent of them was Bo Ni, the home minister.

It was unclear at first whether Tin Oo's resignation and Bo Ni's suspension were linked. But the signs, like those for Tin Oo's disgrace, pointed towards a connection.

Bo Ni had replaced Tin Oo as head of the secret police and entered the government in 1981 when Tin Oo rose to prominence in the party.

Reports circulating among party and government officials suggested that Bo Ni's relatives, particularly his wife, were linked with illegal black market and foreign currency dealings.

Tin Oo was said to have been aware of this but did not act off-

icially to stop it. Instead he brought the matter to Bo Ni's attention and asked him to act on it personally.

In puritanical socialist Burma indiscretion or even a hint of corruption has ended many promising careers since Ne Win is sensitive about the public behaviour of people in high places.

"If people at the top are involved in corrupt practices and they are found out, that's the end," one diplomat said. "In the latest case it is guilt by association."

Neither Bo Ni nor Tin Oo was believed to be personally involved. But the reports indicated that Bo Ni had to take responsibility for his family's activities and Tin Oo, perhaps protecting his friend, was seen to be part of a cover-up.

U.S. still haunted by 'Pearl Harbor'

By Robert Trautman
Reuter

WASHINGTON — The United States navy, determined to avoid another Pearl Harbor-type attack, plans to disperse its growing fleet to other ports from the present concentration at major naval bases in California and on the southeast coast.

In 1941, much of the fleet, which was based at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, was destroyed in a surprise Japanese attack.

Navy officials say the new dispersal policy will prevent a similar disaster in case of war with the Soviet Union.

Officials say they are studying ways of relocating major navy ships and will announce deployment to new ports in the northeast and northwest this year.

The navy now has 91 per cent of its fleet at nine ports. Under the new policy the percentage will drop to 84.

They say the drop may be small, but with the fleet increasing in size to 600 ships from its present 500, more big ships will be stationed at additional Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coast ports.

Among these are new nuclear-powered aircraft carriers and big World War II battleships being taken out of mothballs and modernised with advanced electronics and missiles.

One of the first to redeploy will be the nuclear carrier Nimitz, the largest class of warship in the world, which will move from its present port of Norfolk, Virginia, to a base in Puget Sound, Washington State, officials say.

The battleship Iowa, the second of four battleships the navy wants to modernise, will be assigned a new home port at one of three bases in the northeast — either Newport (Rhode Island), Boston (Massachusetts), or New York.

Navy officials, in congressional testimony and interviews, said dispersing ships to additional ports would not only minimise the risk of another Pearl Harbor, but also complicate Soviet strategy by increasing the number of targets.

Pearl Harbor, the U.S. naval base in Hawaii, was attacked without warning by Japanese aircraft which destroyed a large part of the U.S. Pacific Fleet on Dec. 7, 1941, bringing the U.S. into the World War II.

Vice-Admiral William Cowhill, deputy chief of naval operations, said moving the ships would also enable their new ports to keep open repair facilities which might have been forced to close down without navy use.

He told Congress recently that, under the new policy, called "strategic homeporting," ships would be formed into battlegroups based in a single port.

At present, a battlegroup led by a nuclear carrier based for example in Norfolk, or by the battleship New Jersey, at Long Beach, California, would include ships from other ports too.

The new policy would speed up formation of a battlegroup in time of emergency, officials said.

The navy's major ports now are Norfolk, San Diego, Long Beach and San Francisco, Charleston (South Carolina), Pearl Harbor, Mayport (Florida), Puget Sound and New London (Connecticut).

In addition to a new northeast Atlantic port, another major homeport for a nuclear carrier was being considered for the U.S. gulf, probably Pensacola, Florida, officials said.

Indian Marxists reconcile with China

By Bernard Melunsky
Reuter

NEW DELHI — India's Marxist Communist Party (CPM) and its comrades in China have agreed to resume relations in what political analysts see as a possible step towards better relations between the two nations.

The CPM, which rules in two of India's eastern states, severed relations with the Chinese Communist Party 15 years ago when the Chinese Party came out in support of a Maoist revolutionary group in West Bengal known as the Naxalites.

Commentators suggest the reconciliation, announced on April 24, is not only a boost for the CPM but could also signify Chinese acknowledgement that a Marxist revolutionary armed uprising in India has no chance of success.

On a broader scale, it might ease rapprochement between Asia's two giant neighbours, some analysts believe.

The CPM is one of the two main Communist parties in India; both of which have chosen the road of parliamentary democracy. The

other is the pro-Moscow Communist Party of India (CPI).

The Marxist Party was born in 1964 after a split in the Indian Communist Movement over the Sino-Soviet ideological dispute.

Pro-Peking Maoists left the CPM in the late 1960s to take the extremist path as active revolutionary naxalites, naming their group after an abortive peasant uprising in the Naxalbari area of West Bengal in 1967.

The CPM strongly disapproved of their tactics and of the wave of extremist violence that continued into the next decade.

The Chinese Communists backed the Naxalites and caused a rupture with the CPM while the Peking People's Daily described the Naxalbari uprising as "spring thunder over India."

Professing independence from both Moscow and Peking, the CPM set about obtaining power through democratic means, which it did with marked success.

Since 1977 it has been the leading party in a left front government in West Bengal where its main strength appears to be in the countryside. Its popularity is less apparent in the state capital Calcutta where the urban chaos

would daunt most parties.

In Tripura, further to the east, a CPM-led front has governed since 1978 while in the southern state of Kerala the party, long a powerful factor, is currently in opposition.

The resumption of ties with China follows a drift closer to the pro-Soviet CPI in the last few years and support for Moscow on a number of foreign policy issues.

One possible outcome of the CPM-Chinese Party handshake could be a setback to warmer relations between the two Indian parties, commentators say.

But they add it is an important breakthrough in the CPM's bid to win international recognition, although the Marxists have apparently had informal contacts with a number of parties including those in North Korea and Vietnam.

And the reconciliation is "in the words of one Indian editorial writer, 'pregnant with possibilities' for Sino-Indian relations still trying to recover from a border war in 1962."

The two countries have had three rounds of talks since December 1981 on their border dispute, the central divide issue; but serious differences persist.

لجنة التحرير

Why is it still so difficult to feed the hungry child?

By Maggie Black

UNITED NATIONS — After two decades of strenuous wrestling with the problem of malnutrition, the agony of the hungry child is still very much with us. Why haven't the agricultural production and the nutrition education programmes worked? How is it possible to misunderstand and misconnect with what seems to be the most straight forward problem of all?

If there is one issue in the development litaney which seems clear-cut, it is the issue of hunger. The hungry child is the image etched into the consciousness of everyone who ever responded to the challenge of poverty and deprivation in the developing world. The listless expression, stick-like limbs, and swollen stomach have become — unfortunately — the visual cliché of international aid. The agony of the child, which is arguably the driving force of the whole international development movement, has prompted a million donations, launched a thousand grain ships, pushed the issue of hunger high on the agenda of many world conferences and national five year plans.

In spite of all the efforts, the hungry and malnourished child has not disappeared. After two decades of agricultural programmes and nutrition strategies and food aid hand-outs, development experts of all kinds still do battle over where and how to tackle the problem.

They cannot even agree on its dimensions. That food production is not growing in most of the poorer developing countries at the hoped-for rate is universally acknowledged. So is the fact that the global food basket regularly contains an average of over 3,000 calories per head a day for everyone on earth, although it never gets distributed that way. There is food maldistribution, there is population growth, and there appears to be — at least temporarily — a ceiling in world food harvests, but whether the results of these factors is to be counted in terms of 100 million, or 500 million, or 800 million, or even one billion hungry mouths is a matter of considerable debate. Even organisations like

UNICEF do not know whether to accept the figure of 10 million or 14 million children dying each year from "causes associated with malnutrition."

The arguments about the precise extent of hunger in the world seem irrelevant compared to the obvious need to do something about it: the numbers are unacceptable whatever they are. But what actions should be taken, and in what order of priority, is another fertile ground for debate. The results of typical programmes — supplementary feeding, food enrichment, nutrition education — have been so disappointing that, in recent years, the proportions of many development organisations' budgets — including UNICEF's — spent on this kind of programme have actually been declining.

The problem of hunger and malnutrition is much more complex than it superficially appears. To symbolise the problem with the cliché of the starving child may reinforce its fundamental character, but it also reinforces simplistic misperceptions about what the problem really consists of. What could be so extraordinarily difficult, after all, about feeding the starving child? There is easily enough food in the world, and the logistical problems of getting the food to the child ought not to be insurmountable in the era of travel to the moon.

In fact, unless there is a famine, when hunger and malnutrition are concentrated in the population of an entire locality, as happened in the Karamoja region of Uganda in 1980/81, the starving child is by no means ubiquitous. He or she is actually a rare phenomenon, whatever the global statistics imply. Even in the poorest slum or village, under "normal" circumstances, the number of children suffering from chronic or third degree malnutrition is never more than a handful.

Those acute cases of *marasmus* (severe undernutrition) and *kwaishior* (severe protein deficiency) are the sad victims of a particular family's acute misfortune. They are mostly tucked away in the poorest and most inaccessible communities, and finding them — usually through nut-

rition surveillance programmes — is by no means easy. Having done so, medical attention is needed to help nurse them back to health, in nutrition rehabilitation units or malnutrition wards, preferably with the child's mother involved in the process of treatment and recuperation.

The urgency of such cases underlined by all the medical evidence concerning the size and growth of the brain, the desirable equation between weight and height and age (particularly between six months and six years), the effect on young bodies of prolonged protein-calories deficiency or the loss of vital fluids in continual bouts of diarrhoea. It has become common knowledge that children who survive such deprivation are likely to suffer an inbuilt set of prohibitions on normal physical and mental development.

The chronically under-mal-nourished child is, however, only the extreme symptom of the overall hunger problem. The vast majority of the 500 million or 800 million, are not "starving" or anything approaching it. Equally, the majority of the 14 million children who die each year from "causes associated with malnutrition" do not die from outright lack of calories, proteins or vitamins. They mostly die from infections which take hold of their already weakened bodies with remorseless effect: diarrhoea and respiratory illness often become killers in an underfed child.

These children are suffering from persistent dietary deficiency — first or second degree malnutrition — which does not manifest itself in eye-catching pain and misery. It will probably only show up if the child regularly attends a surveillance programme, and had his or her weight plotted month by month on a "road to health" graph on the growth chart which is now becoming the most widely used tool for monitoring children's nutritional status.

If the crosses entered by the health worker fall consistently just off the "road," the child may not do well in school, and later may become a "repeater" (repeating the same class from year to year), or a drop-out. Later still, all-day work in the fields may prove hopelessly overtaxing; and there may be no inclination to take part in village or community affairs. In short, although there is no eye-catching tragedy, the child never fulfils his or her adult potential.

An example of a family suffering this kind of hunger and malnutrition is that of Mme. Istaline Joseph of Corridon village in northwest Haiti. According to a UNICEF-sponsored study, the average villager in Haiti is only eating two thirds of the recommended 2,200 calorie diet. The family of Mme. Istaline is probably eating considerably less, and is certainly not eating the diet recommended by the resident nutritionist in Corridon village.

Why not? Because all the demonstrations about the nutritional properties of meat and milk and eggs so carefully laid out in countless health centres and women's clubs and nutrition units throughout the developing world, offer nothing to a mother unless she has the wherewithal either to buy or to grow such foods. Hunger and malnutrition cannot be div-

orced from the context of people's lives. Whether people have enough to eat, and enough of the right kinds of food to eat, depends on their income. It is a factor of their poverty.

"The problem of hunger is old, but our experience in facing it is relatively short," says Hossein Ghassemi, UNICEF's senior nutrition adviser. In the past generation, the way in which the problem is diagnosed has dramatically altered. "Twenty years ago," continues Ghassemi, "child malnutrition was seen as the domain of a physician treating a patient in a clinic. In a crude sense, the solution of the problem was then seen as requiring a remedy such as vitamin pills. Then, the problem came to be seen as an epidemiological problem, to be approached in communities with community health care schemes. Then it was seen as a food supply problem, to be dealt with by dietary supplements distributed in welfare schemes. Now it is seen as a poverty problem, and it is recognised that lasting solutions to hunger and malnutrition belong to the context of overall development."

The only lasting solution to the problem of hunger is, therefore, the eradication of poverty. But this process in many developing countries is excruciatingly slow, and in some is stagnant or sliding backwards. In the meantime, the hungry — and particularly the hungry child — cannot wait. And while the experts agree that over the long term hunger is a factor of poverty and only to be resolved by its eradication, they are equally agreed that a range of measures, albeit palliative, can and should be taken now.

Many of the disappointments encountered in the campaign against hunger and malnutrition up till now stem from the fact that this rock-bottom human need — a regular good square meal a day — is the ultimately simple of an issue which underpins every single other, is integral to every discipline and sector but that is yet not quite dominant in any one. In the past, many of the traditional approaches have been tried in isolation from each other.

Agricultural development programmes have been designed to increase food production without thought to whether it is the hungry who will consume the food. Medical treatment of the severely malnourished child has been administered without attention to the family circumstances which caused the malnutrition in the first place. Food aid has been plentifully doled out without proper consideration of local farm prices. New advances in food technology which keep the new, refined or processed foods well beyond the means of the poorest and the hungry.

Even within the traditional nutrition programme — nutrition surveillance, nutrition education for mothers, supplementary feeding for the under-fives — there has been considerable shortsightedness. In the health centre, for example, where regular surveillance reveals that a particular small child is consistently below his or her correct weight for age, the mother may be given a specified measure of nutritionally-

fortified rations. That she cannot possibly take this home and feed it exclusively to one small person when there are four or five other clamouring hungry mouths, has sometimes not been taken into account: nor that in many parts of the developing world, men and boys eat first and most of whatever is available.

Unless all the strands are brought together — food production, health services, education, social services — nutrition programmes *per se* are unlikely to make any lasting impression. One way of trying this kind of integrated approach to nutrition is within the context of primary health care services. The concept of primary health care has helped bring about the dethronement of malnutrition as a clinical and biological problem, and elevated those other elements — food production, environmental sanitation — which are seen as important elements in the new nutrition strategy.

Much of UNICEF's attention to nutrition is currently focussed on community health aides such as Mrs. Marange in Bushu village, Zimbabwe. Mrs. Marange spends as much of her time exhorting mothers to breastfeed, grow vegetables, make their own weaning foods, and collect and compost their refuse, as she does weighing, measuring and feeding their children.

Health care workers like Mrs. Marange and nutritionists like Mme. Istaline in Corridon village can promote specific measures which can cause a dramatic drop in mortality from "causes associated with malnutrition." The use of oral rehydration "serum," as Mme. Istaline calls it, stops children losing weight in continual bouts of diarrhoea. Assuring that children have a "road to health" card, or a child health passport as it is called in Dominica, is another vital contribution. So is a complete cycle of immunisation for each child in the community. Together with the promotion of bre-



Emergency food aid saved lives in Karamoja but is not a long-term answer

astfeeding and the provision of extra food supplements for the most vulnerable, these five components can help provide the child in the poorest household with the chance of not falling off the "road", not being a "repeater" in school, not feeling — at a later stage in life — over-burdened by work in the fields, and managing instead to reach full adult potential. All of this can be done cheaply, at the community level, with technology which is within easy reach.

Expanding primary health care services, and employing community health workers as front-runners in combating malnutrition by using these techniques, are important components of a \$100 million programme on which

UNICEF and the World Health Organisation are now embarking. The major thrust will be the use of oral rehydration salts to control diarrhoeal disease, the promotion of breastfeeding, the use of growth charts so that mothers can see how their children's weight is progressing, immunisation, compensation for dietary deficiencies such as iodine and vitamin A and the provision of food supplements on a selective basis.

But if the expansion of primary health care services is one way forward, it is by no means the only element in a new freedom from hunger campaign. UNICEF has a unique strength which will bring together all the actors on the hunger scene. In the view of Hossein Ghassemi, "UNICEF is con-

cerned with the child, with a set of human problems during a specific time of life. Therefore, it can be comparatively free from disciplinary walls. One of the most important challenges to UNICEF is to capitalise on this asset, and to build a bridge between those concerned with hunger from the health and education side, and those concerned from the agriculture and economic side."

If we are not willing to accept the complexities and interrelationships of all the factors underlying the hunger and malnutrition problem, we will find the outcome of the next generation of nutrition programmes just as disappointing as the last.

— UNICEF news

Hong Kong authorities crack down on latest child smuggling racket

By Rita Gomez

HONG KONG — The Hong Kong government is waging a new war against the latest form of illegal immigration — child smuggling. Police say that in the past 18 months about 5,000 children have been smuggled into Hong Kong by sea from China to join their parents, who arrived earlier by similar means.

The authorities are concerned about the dangerous and inhuman conditions in which the children, aged between two and 11, are smuggled into this crowded British colony.

In recent years Hong Kong has not only attracted mainland Chinese who have crossed illegally but also Vietnamese "boat people" who arrived in the aftermath of the communist takeover in South Vietnam in all manner of vessels, some barely afloat.

Police say this latest traffic in young Chinese children is handled by well-organised professional racketeers, commonly called "snakeheads" in Cantonese, the local language. Hong Kong Police Commissioner Roy Henry called the illegal trade a "filthy, horrible and foul business."

Henry said the children were often drugged to keep them quiet and then hidden, petrified, under the floorboards on leaking boats. "Most snakeheads are now hiding young illegal immigrants under large piles of vegetables, sea products and other commodities to avoid detection," a police spokesman said.

"The chances of the children being suffocated or crushed in rough seas are very real," he said. "In one case two children were drowned because they were getting too restless and difficult to control."

The police commissioner des-

cribed these as the more fortunate ones. "Some of the children never reach Hong Kong and are left to drown by these racketeers when they are detected."

Henry said the organisers often demanded payment from the parents of about 10,000 Hong Kong dollars (\$1,400) for the safe delivery of each child. If demands were not met the child would be abandoned.

Up to 25 children are smuggled into Hong Kong every day. "For every child we spot about six others get through," he said.

There are legal ways for children to join their parents here, Henry said, but he admitted these can take years.

Police say most of the boats used for the trip are old and small and that the racketeers cram as many children on board as possible to ensure maximum profits. Police believe Chinese border traders, who are allowed to come

to Hong Kong to sell fish and vegetables, are responsible for some of the trips.

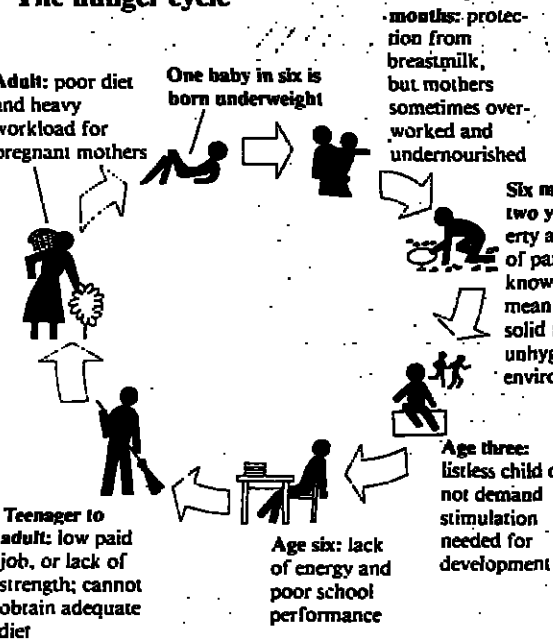
When parents have not paid or could not be contacted, some children have been dumped and left behind. The spokesman said a number had been found wandering in the hills or deserted inside buses.

The spokesman said the problem of smuggling young illegal immigrants into Hong Kong first came to light in October 1981. Since then some 3,000 smuggled children have applied for registration with the Hong Kong authorities.

Because of the influx of children the government has tightened its policy on illegal immigration.

The tougher laws are now equally applicable to children. But on humanitarian grounds the policy has not been strictly enforced in the past and the authorities are reluctant to repatriate children.

The hunger cycle



TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 Korea
17:50 Emergency
18:10 Cartoons
18:25 The World Today
18:40 News Summary
19:10 Programme on Sports
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Special Programme on the Armed Forces
21:15 Arabic Series
22:15 Arabic Series
23:15 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Movie of the Week: "Flee in Her
Ear" Rex Harrison & Rosemary Harris
22:00 News in English
22:15 Dallas

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
& partly on 9560 KHz. SW

07:00 Morning Show
07:30 News Bulletin
08:00 News Summary
08:30 Morning Show
09:00 News Summary
09:30 Pop Session
10:00 News Summary
10:30 Pop Session
11:00 News Bulletin
11:30 News Summary
11:45 In Concert
12:00 Concert Hour
12:30 News Summary
12:45 Top Twenty
13:00 News Summary
13:15 Pop Session
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BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsweek 06:30 The Brotherhood of Brass 06:45 Interlude 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:09 26 Hours News Summary 07:30 What's New 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsweek 08:30 Jazz For the Asking 09:00 World News 09:09 24 Hours News Summary 09:30 Rameau and Couperin 09:45 Network U.K. 10:00 World News 10:09 Reflections 10:15 Strictly Instrumental 10:30 Arranged for the Piano 11:00 World News 11:09 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Interlude 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Discovery 12:15 Hermit's 12:30 Divisions 13:00 World News 13:09 News about Britain 13:15 Letter from London 13:25 Scotland This Week 13:30 Sports International 14:00 Radio Nepal 14:15 The Quartet 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:09 24 Hours News Summary 15:30 Network U.K. 15:45 A Jolly Good Show 16:30 Classic Serial 17:00 Radio Newsworld 17:15 Outlook 18:00 Pageant of the Past 18:09 Commentary 18:15 Origins 18:45 Cricket 19:00 World News 19:09 Meridian 19:40 Scotland This Week 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 World News 20:09 News about Britain 20:15 Radio News 20:30 Nature Notebook 20:40 Farming World 21:00 News Summary 21:45 Look Ahead 21:45 The Instrumental of Jazz 22:00 World News 22:09 24 Hours News Summary 22:30 Hermit's 22:45 Men and a Girl 23:15 Letter from London 23:25 Paperback Choice 23:30 Classic Serial 24:00 World News 06:15 The World Today 06:25 Scotland This Week 06:30 Reflections 06:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News 01:09 Commentary 01:15 Latin '83 01:30 Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA

1266, 7205, 11925, 15205

05:00 The Breakfast Show: News, Information, Presentation of Popular Music with Feature Reports, Interviews, Answers to Listener's Questions, Science Digest, News Summary at 30 minute past the hour, 17:00 News 17:10 This Week 17:30 Special English News and Features 18:00 News 18:10 American Viewpoints 18:30 Press Conference USA 19:00 News 19:10 This Week 19:30

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

FILMS

* "Jagdszenen Aus Niederbayern" (sub-titled in English) at the Goethe Institute at 8:00 p.m.
* "The Shootout" at the American Centre at 8:30 p.m.

EXHIBITION

* Paintings from the College of the Sisters of Nazareth at the French Cultural Centre.

CBS NEWS

* CBS Evening News at the American Centre at 4:00 and 7:00 p.m.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267
American Centre 41520
British Council 36147
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 667181
Hussein Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. 664231
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Ota'a (Cindael Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab

REVOLT OF 1916. Sports City, Amman.

Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel. 1:30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel. 1:30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel. 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luwdeh, 37440.
De la Sade Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.
Angman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

02:57 Fajr
04:32 (Sunrise) Shaurq
07:40 Dhahir
15:14 Asr
18:34 Maghreb
20:09 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alta Information Department at Amman Airport. Tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:45 Cairo (EA)
08:45 Cairo (RJ)
09:05 Agaba (RJ)
09:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:30 Jeddah (RJ)
09:40 Dhahran (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
10:15 Beirut (RJ)
10:25 Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)
10:35 Cairo (EA)
11:30 Kuwait (KAC)
12:30 Cairo (RJ)
16:00 Bucharest, Istanbul (RJ)
16:15 Cairo (RJ)
16:15 Lamaca (RJ)
17:15 Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)
17:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)
17:25 London, Paris (RJ)
18:25 Copenhagen, Athens (SK)
18:45 Zurich, Athens, Damascus (SR)
19:20 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
19:30 Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)
19:40 Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)
19:55 Cairo (EA)
20:15 Beirut (MEA)
00:30 Cairo (RJ)
00:45 Baghdad (RJ)

DEPARTURES

04:45 Cairo (RJ)
05:40 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
07:40 Beirut, Paris (AF)
07:45 Cairo (EA)
07:55 Cairo (EA)
09:05 Beirut (MEA)
10:45 Athens, Tunis (TU)
11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:15 Tripoli (RJ)
11:30 Cairo (EA)
11:30 Athens, Copenhagen (RJ)
11:45 Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
12:15 Cairo (RJ)
12:30 Lamaca (RJ)
14:30 Madrid (RJ)
15:15 Kuwait (KAC)
18:45 Beirut (RJ)
19:00 Kuwait (RJ)
19:15 Dhahran (RJ)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell-buy rates in ffs

Belgian franc 72.2 / 72.6
Dutch guilder 128.3 / 129.1
Egyptian pound 335 / 338.7
French franc 48 / 48.3
Iraqi dinar 380 / 489.2
Italian lire (for 100) 24.3 / 24.5
Japanese yen (for 100) 152.4 / 153.3
Lebanese lira 85.5 / 86.3
Omani rial 1040 / 1045.5
Qatari rial 98.7 / 99.3
Saudi rial 104.2 / 104.5
Swedish crown 47.9 / 48.1
Swiss franc 172 / 173
Syrian lira 63 / 63.4
U.A.E. dirham 97.9 / 98.5
U.S. dollar 557.4 / 560.7
U.K. sterling pound 559.5 / 561.5
W. German mark 144.1 / 145.

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be fair, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Agaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Low/high temperature in deg. C

Amman 15/27
Agaba 22/34
Dahran 17/30
Jordan Valley 19/32

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 26, Agaba 34. Humidity readings: Amman 32 per cent, Agaba 21 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire, police 199
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 661111
Fire headquarters 22090-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56390-1
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813813-32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4
Akleh Maternity, J. Amman 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
Malhas, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmeisani 66417-4
Shmeisani Hospital 669131-7
University Hospital 448445
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158
Al-Musharraf Hospital 667227-9
The Islamic, Abdali 665292
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164
Italian, Al-Mubarek 77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Army, Marka 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Munir Ahmad Wardeh (Al Ashrafieh)

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in ffs per kg.
Apple (American) 500 / 450
Apple (Double Red) 300 / 250
Apple (Golden) 250 / 200
Apple (French) 5

SPORTS

Armstrong back to field Irish in British championship

GLASGOW (R) — Gerry Armstrong, the forgotten man of Northern Ireland's fairy tale World Cup last year, warned Monday that the Irish would be "no soft touch" when they meet Scotland in the British Soccer Championship Tuesday.

The transfer-listed Watford striker, who missed a huge chunk of his club's debut season in the first division because of a broken leg, said: "People now treat us with a new respect after our World Cup performances."

Armstrong, one of the unlikely stars of the tournament in Spain, added: "Since playing in Spain we

have beaten World Cup runners-up West Germany and, although we don't have the strength in depth of the Scots, we certainly battle and fight for each other. Over the past 12 months I think our squad has matured tremendously."

Sadly for Northern Ireland, manager Billy Bingham will not be able to restore the three-man strike force which served him so well in Spain.

Although he again has Armstrong at his disposal, teenager Norman Whiteside will miss Tuesday's clash at Hampden. He is required by Manchester United

for the English F.A. Cup final replay against Brighton on Thursday.

Scots manager Jock Stein will also be without a key player. Skipper Graeme Souness has been ruled out with an injury he picked up on Liverpool's trip to Israel last week but is expected to be fit for Saturday's match against Wales.

Dundee United midfielder Eamonn Bannon has been drafted into the squad in place of Jim Bett, who was released from international duty to sign for Belgian club Lokeren. Bannon has an excellent chance of winning his first cap Tuesday.

Juventus-Hamburg clash in English Soccer Cup final has air of unreality

ATHENS (R) — A strange air of unreality surrounds Wednesday's European Soccer Cup final between Juventus and Hamburg in Athens.

First, there will not be an Englishman in sight... and, even more unusual, most neutrals will probably be cheering the Italians.

The 24th Champions' Cup final will be the first since 1976 without English interest, but few will mourn the passing of that particular dynasty.

They were instantly forgettable years, apart from Liverpool's thrilling 3-1 triumph over West Germany's Borussia Mönchengladbach in 1977.

The last five finals have ended in 1-0 victories, with both Nottingham Forest and Aston Villa particularly guilty of blatant lacery.

So it is left to Juventus and Hamburg to add some much-needed lustre to the tarnished trophy.

In the past Italian clubs have found little support abroad with their "grab-a-goal then dig-a-trench" approach.

But Juventus are "born-again" attackers. They surrendered the

League championship to Roma but have delighted everyone in Europe with a refreshingly entertaining approach which has carried them past the likes of Belgian champions Standard Liege and holders Aston Villa.

Throughout their 86-year history, Juventus have always been keen advocates of the star-system and players such as John Charles, Omar Sivori, Gianpiero Boniperti, Luis Del Sol, Pietro Anastasi and Jose Altafini have graced the Stadio Comunale in Turin.

Strangely, though, success has eluded "Juve" in Europe. They were hammered 8-3 on aggregate by Wiener of Austria in their first ever champions' cup tie in 1959—losing the away leg 7-0. Their best years in European competition came in 1973, when they were runners-up to Ajax Amsterdam in the Champions' Cup, and 1977, when they won the UEFA Cup.

But the 1983 squad puts all their great teams of the past firmly in the shade and manager Giovanni Trapattoni's team-sheet must be worth a goal start in every game... Rossi, Boniek, Platini, Gentile, Zoff, Tardelli, Bettiga. But Hamburg, who watched Forest steal the cup from under

their noses in Madrid in 1980, are unlikely to be in awe of the Italians.

Full back Manfred Kaltz and striker Horst Hrubesch, in particular, will be anxious to take the cup back to West Germany for the first time since Bayern Munich completed their hat-trick of victories in 1976.

Kaltz and Hrubesch were members of the West German team which went down 3-1 to Italy in the World Cup final in the Bernabeu Stadium—Madrid is obviously not their favourite city—and will be eager to take their revenge on Rossi and company.

Hamburg, who lifted the Cup-winners' Cup in 1977 and are well placed to retain the Bundesliga title, will also want to exorcise the memory of last year's stunning defeat by Gothenburg in the UEFA Cup final when they were thrashed 3-0 in Sweden and 1-0 at home.

They have certainly had an impressive run and fine wins over Soviet champions Dynamo Kiev and Real Sociedad of Spain is hardly the form of rank outsiders.

For two players the match in Athens marks their last chance of a major honour with their respective clubs.

Fagan named as Liverpool manager

LIVERPOOL, England (R) — Joe Fagan succeeded to one of the most envied jobs in English football Monday when at the age of 62 he was appointed Liverpool's new manager.

Fagan, who joined the Liverpool staff in 1958, will take over from Bob Paisley on July 1. Paisley, who is retiring, took Liverpool to six league titles and three European Cups in his nine-year reign.

Like Fagan, Paisley had been with the club for many years before taking over as manager from the late Bill Shankly.

After Liverpool chairman John Smith announced the appointment, Fagan said: "At first I was not too happy for various reasons. The biggest was age, but the board has decided—and I am glad to know this—that I am not too old."

"Nobody can follow Bob—he is supreme. I consider myself to be starting afresh," Fagan added.

Paisley, who will become a part-time paid director of the club, said: "I am delighted that the job has stayed here. Joe is a seasoned campaigner. I don't expect any drop in standards at Liverpool."

Liverpool-born Fagan, who played for Manchester City, joined Liverpool as assistant manager in 1958. He became Paisley's assistant in 1979.

Brighton to wait for Ramsey's recovery to replay F.A. Cup final

LONDON (R) — Brighton manager Jimmy Melia's plans for Thursday's English Football Association (F.A.) cup final replay against Manchester United have been delayed by the injury to full-back Chris Ramsey.

Ramsey, hurt just seconds before United made it 1-1 at Wembley on Saturday, has a damaged Achilles tendon and his absence would easily solve the problem of making room for Brighton's England defender Steve Foster.

But Ramsey is expected to be fit—and that could leave Melia with a giant sized headache over which one of his 11 heroes from the 2-2 draw does he leave out.

Whatever happens captain Foster will return to partner Gary Stevens in defence with Steve Gatting likely to revert to fullback.

United manager Ron Atkinson is ready to name an unchanged side, regardless of Laurie Cunningham's fitness.

Cunningham, on loan from

Real Madrid, is expected to have recovered from a hamstring injury, but 21-year-old Welshman Alan Davies is likely to line up again, in only his fifth game for United.

Atkinson said: "Davies was one of our best players on Saturday. The best compliment I could pay him is to say that Steve Coppell could not have done better."

Mother dies after seeing son play in F.A. Cup final

BRIGHTON, England (R) — Dorothy Case died of a heart attack Sunday after watching her soccer star son Jimmy play for Brighton against Manchester United in Saturday's 2-2 draw F.A. Cup final.

Cricket council upholds Holding ban

LONDON (R) — Derbyshire have again been refused permission to sign West Indies fast bowler Michael Holding for the current English season.

The county's appeal against the English Test and County Cricket Board's decision has been rejected by the English Cricket Council's appeals committee.

In a statement issued Monday the council said that Derbyshire must offer Holding a contract covering two full seasons.

The county wanted Holding to join them for 12 months as a replacement for Peter Kirsten who has returned to his native South Africa on a year's Sabbatical.

Seeded women face dramatic defeats

Wilander survives 1st round in French Open

PARIS (R) — Defending champion Mats Wilander of Sweden won his first round tie in the French Open tennis championships here Monday after his opponent, Spain's Juan Avendaño, retired during the fourth set with a shoulder injury.

The score was 4-6, 6-2, 6-0, 2-1 to Wilander when Avendaño, who had given the Swedish teenager a scare in the first set, quit.

Afterwards Wilander said: "I didn't play too well in the first set because I was nervous. It is always difficult to play the first match."

Avendaño, ranked 123 on the latest Association of Tennis Professionals' (ATP) lists, broke Wilander's serve twice in the first set as the Swede tried to rush the net.

The championships had begun dramatically with defeats for two

seeds in the women's event.

Playing the opening match of the two-week long championships on the centre court, Zina Garrison of the United States, seeded 11, was bundled out without winning a game in 43 minutes by unseeded fellow-American Pam Casale.

In another all-American battle, 14th seeded Anne Smith went down 6-2, 6-3, to Kathy Jordan.

Avendaño said later that he had had problems with his back last year. "At the beginning of the first set I felt something go, and it got worse every time I made a smash. But that's tennis," he added.

When the match came to a premature close it was developing into one of the long baseline marathons on which the young Swede thrives.

"It is difficult to come to the net on clay. I won the second and third

sets because I went back to the baseline," he said.

After her defeat a tearful Garrison said: "It isn't often you go out zero zero. It's a pretty surprising score."

West Germany's Steffie Graf, only 13 years old, became the youngest player to win a senior match in the French Open when she beat Sweden's Catherine Karlsson 6-4, 6-1 in the first round.

Australian Evonne Goolagong, 18 years Graf's senior, overcame her first hurdle when she beat France's Catherine Suire 6-3, 6-2.

Goolagong, playing her first French Open for 10 years, said later: "I didn't feel too bad playing on the clay here, although my natural game is serve and volley. I feel comfortable here, having won in 1971."

Lloyd wins W German Women's Open tennis championship with difficulty

WEST BERLIN (R) — American Chris Evert-Lloyd beat her 17-year-old compatriot Kathy Horvath 6-4, 7-6 to win the West German Women's Open tennis championship at her first attempt here Monday.

But Evert-Lloyd, the world's number two, was made to struggle all the way by little Horvath—11 years her junior and 43 places below her in the computer rankings.

Horvath showed from the start that her determined three-set semifinal victory over Andrea Jaeger Sunday was no flash in the

pan. She broke Evert-Lloyd's service to lead 3-1 in the opening set, confusing her more experienced opponent with a series of high, deep balls mixed with low angled drives.

But Evert-Lloyd battled back to win the set, tempting her opponent into the net whenever possible and taking points with accurate passing shots.

Horvath broke service again in the third game of the second set to lead 2-1 but she began to look noticeably tired as Evert-Lloyd moved up a gear to take the next

four consecutive games for a commanding 5-2 lead.

Horvath, 30-love down in her own service game, looked on the way out when she suddenly found reserves of strength, rallied to win the game, and cut back the deficit.

She took the next game to love—against Evert-Lloyd's service—to make the score 5-4 before games went with service to the tie-break.

But the brave Horvath could not sustain her revival and went out to a standing ovation in front of 4,500 people.

Swiss cup final ends in draw

BERNE (R) — Grasshopper Zurich's Andy Egli headed a dramatic goal three minutes from the end of extra time to save his side from a humiliating defeat against rivals Servette Geneva in the Swiss Soccer Cup final here Monday.

Egli met Claudio Suicer's pin-point cross perfectly in the 117th minute to level the scores at 2-2 after Zurich seemed to be heading for certain defeat.

Servette, level with Grasshopper at the top of the Swiss first division, looked to be on the way to victory in the rain-soaked Wankdorf stadium when defender Seramondi put them ahead two minutes into the second half with a raking free kick from 30 metres.

But within three minutes Seramondi covered himself with shame, putting through his own goal to level the scores.

Striker Jean-Paul Brigger restored Servette's lead at the end of the first period of extra time with a well-placed header.

Neuberger unveils plans for 1986 World Cup soccer finals in Mexico

BONN (R) — Chief organizer Hermann Neuberger unveiled his plans Monday for the 1986 World Cup soccer finals, proposing a return to a sudden-death knock-out from the quarterfinals onwards.

Neuberger, head of the International Football Federation (FIFA) World Cup organizing committee, told the German sports news agency SID he was proposing the 24 nations taking part in the next finals in Mexico be divided into four groups of six.

The top two in each group would advance to the quarterfinals when knock-out rounds would begin.

Neuberger said his format would raise the number of games in the finals from 52 to 67 but would increase the excitement and would guarantee all sides taking part a minimum of five matches instead of three as at present.

The 1982 finals in Spain saw the number of finalists raised from 16 to 24 for the first time in a format which was widely criticised.

There were six, four-team groups with the first two in each moving into a second series of four, three-team groups.

The system was partly responsible for the notorious West Germany-Austria first round game which produced a conspicuous lack of effort after the Germans went into a 1-0 lead, a score which suited both teams.

Neuberger said his plan would

avoid such abuses in future by ensuring that all teams in the same group played their matches simultaneously so that none would have the benefit of knowing how their rivals had fared.

"The excitement to gain the top two places in the groups would certainly be very high. In Europe alone 14 teams will be making the long journey to Mexico and the majority cannot be sent home after just three games," he said.

Neuberger said the play-off for third place between the losing semifinalists, usually a disappointing fixture, would be dropped.

If Neuberger's plan is accepted the World Cup will revert to quarterfinal knock-outs for the first time since 1970 when the finals, also played in Mexico, were generally regarded as the most exciting in the tournament's history.

Raynaud
LIMOGES



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Jabal Luweibdeh, Hawood Circle

Sakorafa sets world javelin record of '83

CHANEA, Greece (R) — Women's world javelin record holder Sofia Sakorafa of Greece set a world best this year when she threw 72.00 metres at a track and field meeting here Sunday.

Her compatriot, Anna Verouli, who was first in last year's European games in Athens, was second with 68.58 metres.

Australians form new-look soccer team to play against England

SYDNEY (R) — Australian soccer coach Frank Arok is confident that his new-look side will beat England in the series of three internationals next month.

"England are probably expecting to play kangaroos and koalas but will find instead a group of fighting lions on the field," Arok said after announcing an 18-strong squad Monday.

The squad bears little resemblance to the side beaten twice by New Zealand earlier this year.

"Everyone is excited that we're going to play the big men and with good work rate and some luck I think we can succeed, Arok said.

"England's only weakness could be that their players are sick and tired of soccer after a long season and are expecting an easy tour. It may be difficult for some of them to pull out a big game, whereas we are raring to go."

The three internationals are in Sydney on June 12, Brisbane on June 15 and Melbourne on June 19.

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B. Two bedrooms, living, dining room, kitchen and bathroom.
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May 26, 1983
Marriott Hotel
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Dinner/dancing 8:30 p.m. - 1:00 a.m.
Music by "Wadi Walla Ramblers"
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For further information and tickets
contact Lori Asfour 673755
Barbara Chadwick 813380
Marqaret Hernandez 669335

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3. Cummins 250 K.V.A. generator

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Hong Kong dollar eases

HONG KONG (R) — An increase in bank interest rates provided only temporary relief for the Hong Kong dollar Monday and it closed fairly weak at 7.015 to the U.S. dollar.

The local dollar fell to a record low of 7.0375 last Thursday partly due to continued concern over the colony's future relationship with China.

After a weekend rally which brought it up from its Friday close of 6.93, dealers said the local unit opened Monday at 6.9150 but then fell steadily throughout the day.

On Friday Hong Kong banks said they would raise interest rates for both borrowers and savers by two percentage points from Tuesday.

The prime lending rate will be 13.5 per cent.

The colony's governor, Sir Edward Youde, sought to boost confidence in the currency by speaking optimistically on Friday of negotiations between China and Britain on Hong Kong's future, saying they were moving in the right direction.

Dealers said the market had discounted the boost in interest rates. They attributed Monday's decline to the strength of the U.S. dollar and uncertainty about the future of the colony, held under a lease from China expiring in 14 years.

Gasohol goes on sale in Kenya

NAIROBI (R) — Gasohol, a blend of power alcohol and petrol, went on sale in Nairobi Monday in a government-backed move aimed at saving foreign exchange.

The fuel, already being used in Brazil, Zimbabwe and other states, is 90 per cent petrol and 10 per cent alcohol and is said by scientists to be as powerful and efficient as pure petrol.

Alcohol for the fuel is distilled from a sugar plant in western Kenya.

Gasohol costs the same as petrol.

Kenya spends at least 40 per cent of its foreign exchange on fuel imports, according to official figures.

Officials in petrol scandal fined

ROME (R) — Massive fines were imposed Monday by Italy's highest financial court on two Italian customs officials who were involved in a petrol tax evasion scandal.

General Raffaele Giudice and Donato Lo Prete, whose main job was to fight tax evasion and smuggling, were each fined 50 billion lire (\$33 million).

Dubbed "the scandal of the century" when the Italian press first reported it three years ago, the fraud is estimated to have cost the state up to \$2 billion in lost revenue.

A Turin court jailed Giudice for seven years last December for criminal association, fraud, smuggling and corruption. Lo Prete was arrested in Spain last April and Italy has requested his extradition.

Malaysia, Mitsubishi sign accord

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Malaysia Monday signed an agreement with Japan's Mitsubishi group of companies to jointly produce a Malaysian national car.

Under the \$560 million project, production will begin in July, 1985, with an initial output of 80,000 cars a year, said Malaysian Heavy Industries Corporation Chairman Jamil Jan.

The car, still to be named, will be designed by a team of engineers from Malaysia's Institute of Technology and will be powered by a Mitsubishi engine, officials said.

British rebate to dominate talks

BRUSSELS (R) — Britain's request for a rebate on its common market budget payments is expected to dominate a European community foreign ministers conference here Tuesday.

Diplomats said the issue will be tackled in day-long talks on the community's finances, severely depleted by massive farm subsidies in the current world trade slump.

Britain is seeking a refund of up to two-thirds of its estimated two billion European Currency Units (about \$2.2 billion) 1983 budget contribution, they said.

It obtained similar rebates in the past three years because it benefits less from community spending than do others with larger agricultural industries.

The problem at Tuesday's meeting is that Britain wants its refund settled on its own merits while others in the 10-nation bloc insist it should be part of a planned reform of community finances, the diplomats said.

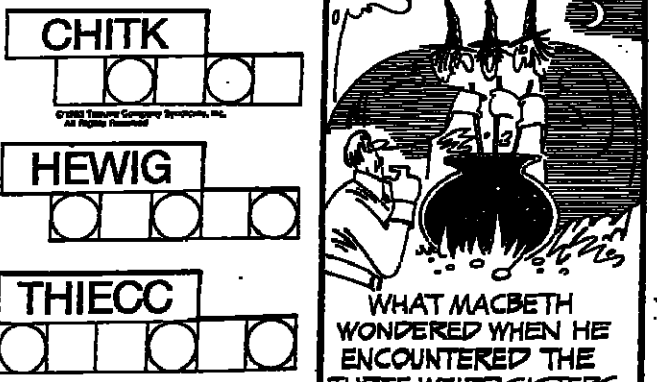
THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



"My bowling team voted me Most Valuable Player — because I missed the tournament."

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: WAS

Yesterday's Jumbles: JUMPY MUSIC AMAZON EMBALM
Answer: What the insurance company paid him when he bumped his head—A LUMP SUM

UNCTAD to seek emergency Third World aid package

GENEVA (R) — Easier debt repayment terms for developing states, along with special commodity price supports and a major flow of new funds, will be proposed at a major trade and development meeting in Belgrade next month.

In a report published Tuesday Mr. Gamani Corea, secretary-general of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), said the measures should help to provide the \$70 billion of outside funds the developing world would need over the next two years.

His report to UNCTAD's sixth full-scale conference, scheduled from June 6 to 30, said developing states faced negative growth. Combined external debts of over \$600 billion and some of the lowest commodity prices in 45 years.

"If these countries are to avoid

a further and drastic scaling down of imports ... and a possible default on their debts, they need a quick and urgent injection of financial resources," the report said.

The massive volume of debt owed by developing countries to Western banks should be shifted from its present, mostly short term maturities and floating interest rates to medium and long term credits at fixed rates, the report said.

"Banks themselves can play a role in lengthening the maturity of loans to developing countries, but the mediation of governments — either directly or through international financial institutions — may also be required," it said.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) could provide \$30 billion by issuing a new allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) and could also sell some of its gold

stocks or use SDRs earmarked for rich countries to reopen a "trust fund" to lend to the poorest developing states at reduced rates, it said.

Noting that earnings from Third World exports other than oil fell by \$20 billion in the past two years, the report called for emergency pacts to keep raw material prices from falling any further.

It admitted that an ambitious 18-commodity price support system agreed at UNCTAD's 1976 conference in Nairobi had proved far more difficult to negotiate than expected.

Only five agreements are now operating with the international buffer stocks and complex producer-consumer consultations the developing countries have sought.

Putting aside these long-term demands, the report said producers could stock their own excess output, using UNCTAD and

commercial bank funds, to support world market prices.

Another major problem was protectionism in the developed world, the report said, since it shut out the goods Third World states needed to sell to help finance their debts and import goods and technology from the West.

"The developing countries will be thwarted in their efforts to increase their import volumes and to service their external debts if their exports are constrained by restrictive measures in their major markets. Yet this is precisely their experience in recent times."

Western diplomats have described the secretary's proposals — some of them already discussed in UNCTAD study papers — as far-reaching but have warned against the lure of a "quick fix" for the Third World's problems.

"Modest progress is better than high failure," commented a Canadian delegate.

Dollar rockets

LONDON (R) — The dollar rose sharply on the London currency market Monday, soaring to its highest level against the West German mark for six months and reaching a record high against the franc.

The dollar's strength was due to a surprise \$7 billion rise in U.S. money supply in the week to May 11 reported on Friday which, taken with other economic data, virtually ruled out an early cut in U.S. interest rates, dealers said.

The dollar was quoted in London at a record 7.4750 French francs after Friday's 7.4325 finish. Against the mark it surged to its highest level since November 30, at 2.4920 marks after Friday's close of 2.4780.

Trading was thin as most European exchanges were closed because of a holiday. Profit-taking could limit the extent of the dollar's gains Monday, dealers said, adding the U.S. currency could firm further Tuesday when full European trading resumed.

Dealers had been forecasting a rise in the U.S. money supply of between \$2.5 and \$5 billion.

The extent of the rise caught dealers by surprise, analysts said. The U.S. Federal Reserve is reluctant to see big rises in the money supply and guided by its monetarist principles has in the past raised interest rates to curb big surges.

Just before the higher money supply figures were issued a top economist said interest rates would not be lowered.

Salomon Brothers economist Mr. Henry Kaufman said it was widely believed U.S. authorities would not act to lower money market rates.

The strength of the dollar and high U.S. interest rates will be among the main topics when European nations and Japan, keen to cut their own interest rates to aid economic recovery, meet American officials at a summit at Williamsburg later this week.

France particularly says it has been the victim of U.S. economic policy which it says interferes with its own policies.

One London dealer said that there was some speculation in the market that European central banks might limit intervention operations to curb the dollar's strength this week.

A firm dollar would allow them to argue more forcefully for a cut in U.S. interest rates at Williamsburg, he added.

The strength of the dollar had a spillover effect on London's stock and bullion markets which were both generally lower as investors switched their money out of shares and gold into dollars.

Gold was fixed on the London bullion market Monday morning at \$433 an ounce, \$7 below its \$440 close on Friday.

On the London stock market bank shares held relatively steady but oil and insurance shares eased.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market closed easier after a quiet session and at 1510 the F.T. index was down 2.3 at 692.9.

The larger than expected rise in latest U.S. money supply M1 has put paid to any hopes of a cut in the U.S. discount rate which in turn could exert upward pressure on U.K. interest rates, dealers said.

Leading industrials were generally slightly easier with ICI 6p off at 464. Government bonds showed net falls of about 1/4 point. Gold shares weakened with bullion and North American stocks closed lower.

Glaxo fell 4 1/2p to 825 in response to a sell recommendation in the weekend press. Beecham lost 5p to 383 and Thorn shed a similar sum at 514. Dunlop met renewed speculative demand and rose 4p to 80 before reacting to 77 while Imps. Tate and Lyle, GEC and Plessey were 2p or 3p up on the day.

B.P. and Shell were 4p lower apiece in generally easier oils but banks held steady and insurances were narrowly mixed.

A.B. foods rose 2p to 144 after an increase in full year profits while BTR firmed 2p to 430 and Thomas Tilling was quoted at 225 1/2 ex dividend and awaiting bid developments.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.5530/40	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2355/58	Canadian dollars
	2.4895/4905	West German marks
	2.7965/75	Dutch guilders
	2.0810/25	Swiss francs
	49.67/71	Belgian francs
	7.4625/4725	French francs
	1479.00/1480.00	Italian lire
	235.70/85	Japanese yen
	7.5190/5240	Swedish crowns
	7.1600/50	Norwegian crowns
	8.8800/50	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	423.00/75	U.S. dollars

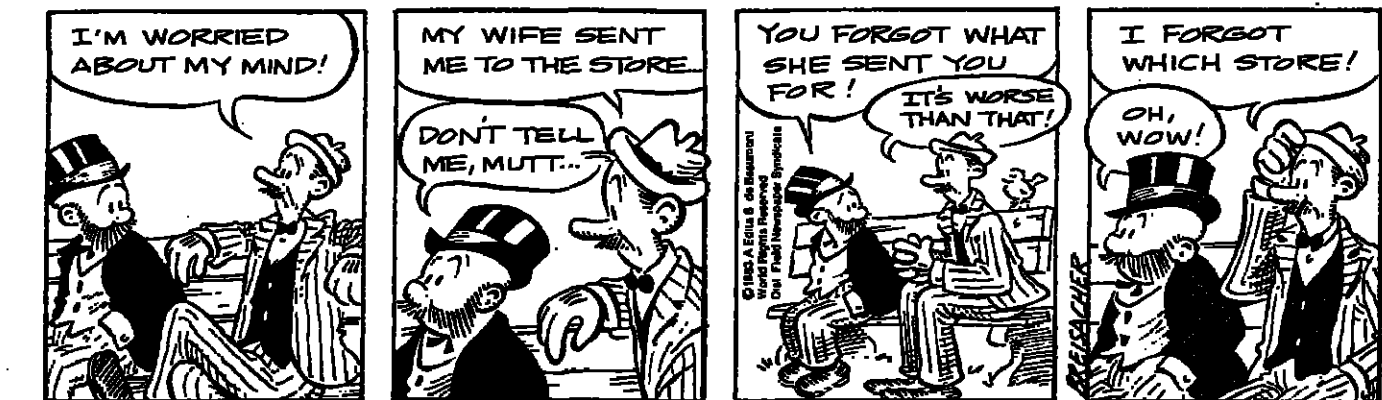
Iran, China sign fishing accord

LONDON (R) — Iran and China have signed a letter of understanding for cooperation in the fishing industry, the Iranian national news agency IRNA said Sunday. China would send fishery experts to Iran and Iranian students would go to China for training.

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: It is advisable that you carefully consider the tasks facing you and that you make plans to gain your most cherished aims. Take positive steps to overcome obstacles.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) First consult with a trusted adviser and then come to a better agreement with associates. Strive for true rapport.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Look to good friends for the help you need to gain personal aims. Show that you have a cooperative spirit.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Listening to the recommendations of officials is wise today. Take no risks where your reputation is concerned.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You have new ideas and plans in mind that require more study before putting them in operation. Be wise.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) You have several ways of solving certain matters, so be sure to pick the right one. Try to please loved one more.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Put your views across to associates and reach a better understanding. Strive to make the future brighter for all.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Make definite plans to improve your environment since it has long been on your mind. Avoid the expenditure of too much money.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be more precise in the handling of an important financial matter and avoid possible trouble later. Safeguard your health.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Home and close ties need more attention now, so be willing to spend more time on just that. Be logical.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Good day to garner that data you need at the right sources, so get an early start. Think along optimistic lines.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Ideal time to go after personal goals since you can gain them very easily now. Take time for pleasure tonight.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Cultivate a friendship with one who can help you advance in career matters. Be sure not to lose your temper with anyone.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be one who is imaginative and inventive, so permit your progeny to work out ideas that could bring fame and fortune upon reaching maturity. Teach to live on the highest moral plane that is possible.

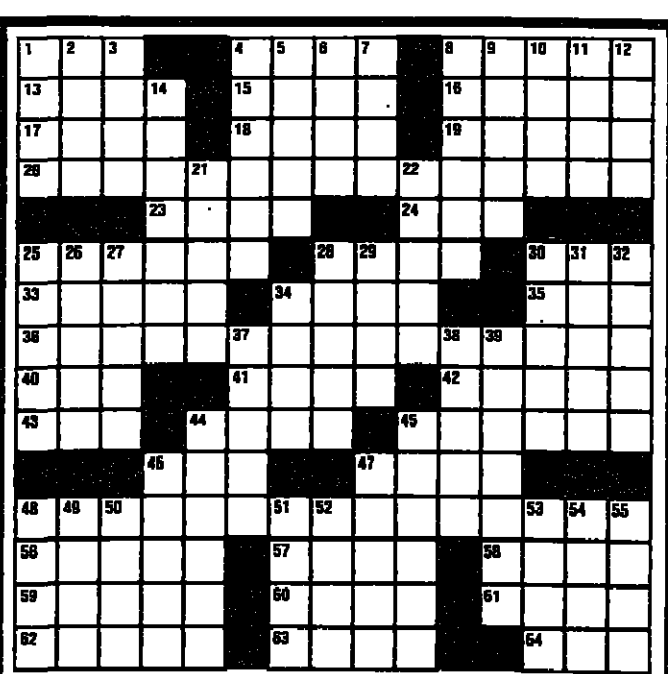
"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by June J. Boril

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| ACROSS | 28 Brogan or clog | 48 Motto for one in danger | 21 Iliad author |
| 1 Watering place | 30 Poisonous snake | 56 Song of praise | 22 Act poorly |
| 4 Place for a legacy | 33 Spear | 57 Street | 25 Compact mass |
| 8 Carpus | 34 Photographed | 58 Great Lake | 26 Oahu porch |
| 13 Lounge | 35 Holy woman; abbr. | 60 Poker term | 27 Previn or Kostelanetz |
| 15 Celebes ox | 36 Ailing spouse | 61 Relay, e.g. | 28 Bundle of grain |
| 16 Rajah's spouse | 40 Damage | 62 Abated | 29 Utulate |
| 17 Stew pot | 41 Make better | 63 Belgian river | 30 Palo |
| 18 Sleeveless garment | 42 Pinch | 64 "— me call you..." | 31 Take unlawfully |
| 19 Later | 43 Bakeshop item | | 32 Jaunty |
| 20 Survive danger | 44 Unheeding | | 34 NY stadium |
| 23 Civil wrong | 45 Sparsely | | 37 Possessive |
| 24 Authors' texts; abbr. | 46 Biblical lion | | 38 A Musketeer |
| 25 Lenses | 47 God of love | | 39 Tornado |

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS: 1. JUMPY, 2. MUSIC, 3. AMAZON, 4. EMBALM, 5. JUMPS, 6. MUSIC, 7. AMAZON, 8. EMBALM, 9. JUMPS, 10. MUSIC, 11. AMAZON, 12. EMBALM, 13. JUMPS, 14. MUSIC, 15. AMAZON, 16. EMBALM, 17. JUMPS, 18. MUSIC, 19. AMAZON, 20. EMBALM, 21. JUMPS, 22. MUSIC, 23. AMAZON, 24. EMBALM, 25. JUMPS, 26. MUSIC, 27. AMAZON, 28. EMBALM, 29. JUMPS, 30. MUSIC, 31. AMAZON, 32. EMBALM, 33. JUMPS, 34. MUSIC, 35. AMAZON, 36. EMBALM, 37. JUMPS, 38. MUSIC, 39. AMAZON, 40. EMBALM, 41. JUMPS, 42. MUSIC, 43. AMAZON, 44. EMBALM, 45. JUMPS, 46. MUSIC, 47. AMAZON, 48. EMBALM, 49. JUMPS, 50. MUSIC, 51. AMAZON, 52. EMBALM, 53. JUMPS, 54. MUSIC, 55. AMAZON, 56. EMBALM, 57. JUMPS, 58. MUSIC, 59. AMAZON, 60. EMBALM, 61. JUMPS, 62. MUSIC, 63. AMAZON, 64. EMBALM.



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WORLD

South Africans raid Maputo

MAPUTO (R) — South African planes bombed and strafed civilian targets in a suburb of Maputo Monday, killing at least four people and wounding 24, the official news agency AIM reported.

Quoting military sources it said South African air force planes struck at the suburb of Matola — target of a raid by South African commandos two years ago — and hit a bridge and homes during the morning rush hour.

The full extent of the damage had still to be assessed but several houses had been completely destroyed, it said.

AIM said the attack, launched by South Africa in retaliation for a guerrilla bombing in its capital of Pretoria, came at 7.20 a.m. (0520 GMT).

Two women, one of whom was pregnant, one child and a factory worker were killed, it said.

South Africa said the attack was directed at the African National Congress (ANC), an outlawed South African guerrilla organisation which is known to have a presence in Mozambique. But AIM said all the victims were Mozambican nationals.

Eyewitnesses among the crowds of people hurrying to work Monday in this 800,000-population city said the attack was staged by between five and 10 low-flying jets.

Members of the ANC, the main guerrilla organisation fighting white rule in South Africa, have long been given shelter by the Marxist Mozambican government of President Samora Machel.

In Johannesburg, meanwhile, parliamentary opposition leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert said Monday South Africa's air strike into Mozambique and Friday's Pretoria bomb blast illustrated "the potential for southern Africa escalating into an international flashpoint."

He declined to make any direct comment on the retaliatory air attack against African National Congress (ANC) bases in Maputo until he had further information.

But he added: "These two events paint a grim and frightening picture where it illustrates what happens when violence and counter violence become a pattern of conflict."

Leaders of the two minor opposition parties immediately voiced

support for the raid.

Vaus Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, welcomed what he said was "the retaliatory action against ANC targets in Mozambique following the cowardly Pretoria attack."

Andries Treurnich a leader of the right-wing Conservative Party, said in a statement he supported the action of the defence force.

A spokesman for the black consciousness movement, the Azania People's Organisation (AZAPO), described the raid as a destabilisation tactic of the South African government.

"We fear the raid will invite retaliation efforts from black governments in the sub-continent," AZAPO publicity secretary Ishmael Mkhabele told Reuters.

He said AZAPO regretted the bloodshed that occurred in Friday's bomb blast which prompted Monday's avenging raid, but said the bomb was a symptom of South Africa's inherent conflict.

London, Paris, Moscow condemn attack

LONDON (R) — Britain deplored a South African air strike against targets in Mozambique Monday as a violation of Mozambican sovereignty and called for an end to what it called the vicious circle of violence in the region.

Foreign Secretary Francis Pym said in a statement that he had been shocked to hear of the attacks.

In Paris the French government Monday condemned the attack by South Africa in Mozambique and said that nothing could justify such aggression against an independent state.

An external relations ministry spokesman said the apartheid system of racial segregation, by violating human rights, led to an appalling cycle of violence and retaliation.

And in Moscow, the Soviet news agency TASS condemned South Africa's raid as barbarous and said it was also unjustified.

In a brief report on the attack, the official agency said South African war planes had carried out a "barbarous raid" which amounted to an undisguised act of aggression.

Pym's future uncertain after top-level row

LONDON (R) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher brushed aside questions about the future of Foreign Secretary Francis Pym Monday following reports that she might drop him from the cabinet if she is re-elected.

"I am concentrating on winning first," she told a news conference, as the campaign for Britain's June 9 general election entered its second week with the Conservatives still well ahead in public opinion polls.

"Then I will, as is customary, have a look at the jobs that will be held in cabinet and elsewhere," she said.

Mrs. Thatcher, seeking a new mandate a year before her five-year term is up, told journalists reports that Mr. Pym had threatened to quit the government if she tried to remove him from the Foreign Office were totally and utterly false.

The Observer newspaper Sunday said relations between Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Pym, never easy, were almost at breaking-point after a tense week in which the foreign secretary was twice snubbed humiliatingly by the prime minister in public.

Mr. Pym himself, sometimes mentioned as a possible successor to Mrs. Thatcher, was not at Monday's Conservative news conference.

Foreign secretary was the job he always wanted, political sources said, although he had to wait for the resignation of Lord Carington at the start of the Falklands crisis last year to get it.

Social Democratic leader Roy Jenkins said Mrs. Thatcher, whose domineering, presidential style is reported to worry senior Conservatives lest it turn into an electoral liability, would purge Mr. Pym and Home Secretary William Whitelaw from her cabinet.

The result would be the most right-wing British government since Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's from 1937 to 1940 and the most extreme right-wing administration in the Western world, he said.

6 white Zimbabwean officers on trial

HARARE (R) — Six white Zimbabwe air force officers went on trial Monday accused of helping South African saboteurs to blow up 13 combat planes, about one quarter of Zimbabwe's air force strength.

All six deny charges of sabotage and their British lawyer said he would challenge incriminating statements which he said they had been forced to make under torture.

In the dock are Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slater, 41, Air Commodore Philip Pile, 43, wing commanders Peter Briscoe and John Cox, both 36, and air lieutenants Barrington Lloyd, 31, and Neville Weir, 24.

Burma's No. 2 man falls from grace

BANGKOK (R) — Brig. Tin Oo, until last week one of Burma's most powerful men, has been dropped from all official positions and is now a non-person, diplomats from Rangoon said Monday.

They said his ambition and attempts to build a power base outside the present military hierarchy led to the country's authoritarian leader, Gen. Ne Win, personally ordering that he be removed from his post in the ruling Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP).

The diplomats said senior BSPP officials confirmed his downfall, saying the cause had been his failure to act against the wife of Col. Bo Ni, the home (interior) and religious affairs minister.

She was found by the country's anti-corruption squad to have illegally imported Western and Japanese consumer goods after a trip to Britain for medical treatment earlier this year.

Bo Ni was suspended from office last Wednesday. On the same day, an official announcement said Tin Oo had resigned his membership of Burma's Peoples Congress (parliament) and the council of state. It made no mention of his more powerful post of joint general secretary of the BSPP.

Pope ends Milan visit

MILAN, Italy (R) — Pope John Paul II has ended a two-and-a-half day visit to Milan marked by impassioned appeals for new efforts to fight unemployment and marred by a petrol bomb attack on a stand prepared for him in a working class suburb.

On his last journey before his planned visit to Poland next month, the Pope denounced the egotism which he said was partly responsible for unemployment and called on Italy's leading industrialists to seek new ways to create jobs.

His appeals, made directly to both workers and management, had a special resonance in the city he called "the beating heart of the national economy."

The Pope, on the first papal visit to the city for over 500 years, spoke repeatedly of the danger of social divisions in modern industrial society, and these appeared to be illustrated with the attack on the outdoor papal stand.

It took place in a poor working class suburb and was attributed by officials to resentment among some people over the money spent on the papal visit.

Jakarta signals approval of mysterious shootings

JAKARTA (R) — Indonesia's justice minister has admitted that members of the security forces could have carried out the mystery shootings which have claimed 29 victims in Jakarta Jan. 1, the official Antara news agency said Monday.

The minister, Maj.-Gen. Ali Said, told reporters the shootings, which reached a peak last Thursday night when 11 "suspected criminals" were killed in separate incidents, "could be the result of a gang war but could also have been carried out by security officers," Maj.-Gen. Antara said.

"It is difficult to prove who did the shootings," he added.

According to an unofficial count by the Jakarta daily Kompas, 17 young men — all described as ex-convicts or criminal suspects

— have been found shot dead in the capital this month.

And according to police 86 young men have been killed in a spate of similar unofficial executions in the past three months in the Central Java city of Jogjakarta, where the authorities have been waging an anti-crime campaign.

Gen. Said described the anti-crime campaign as "surgical operations to save the life of the patient."

"A doctor has to come to a decision to amputate to save the patient's life. What is the meaning of scores of criminals killed compared with thousands — even hundreds of thousands — of people — becoming victims of their criminal deeds?" he asked.

Polish government uses magic word 'Solidarity' in officialese

By David Storey
Reuter

WARSAW — "They stole our name," said the young worker, pointing at the Communist Party headquarters where a huge banner hung with the word "Solidarnosc" (Solidarity) in red letters on a white background.

It was not, of course, a flag of the free trade union banned when the military took over 17 months ago but part of a slogan praising "international solidarity between working people."

The word Solidarity, tactfully avoided by official speech and editorial writers for months after the union was suppressed, is making a quiet comeback in Polish officialese.

Communist leaders seem to be making a point of using the word to try to strip it of the magic connotation it took on among the union's 9.5 million members and other sympathisers.

Official newspapers often use it in its traditional setting, for example recently reporting "Polish solidarity with the people of Benin" after a trip to Africa by the foreign minister.

On May Day, party leader Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski used the word within seconds of mounting the rostrum to deliver a rousing speech to those taking part in the formal parade.

A few hundred metres away, outside the cathedral, the word was chanted by thousands of people who feel no solidarity with the communist authorities who took away their union and who sent police with truncheons to break up their demonstration.

Within the cathedral a white flag with the "Solidarnosc" logo, instantly recognised by its uneven, rounded lettering and a red-and-white Polish flag projecting from the letter n, was draped from the pulpit.

This logo, seen everywhere dur-

Greek charm fails to move British Museum

LONDON (R) — Unmoved by a campaign by Greek Culture Minister Melina Mercouri to get them back, the British Museum said Sunday the Elgin marbles will stay in London, where they have been since 1816.

After listening to a lecture on "democracy and culture" by Mrs. Mercouri, museum director David Wilson embraced her and said, "She is a charming woman and she has her views but I have mine."

He said of the 2,420-year-old classical sculptures which Greece is asking Britain to return: "The trustees of the British museum do not wish to give anything back on any grounds."

The collection, including part of 160 metre long classical frieze and 17 figures from the Parthenon temple in Athens, was acquired in the 1800's by Lord Elgin as ambassador to the Turkish empire which then ruled Greece. He sold it to the British government in 1816.

Mr. Wilson said returning the marbles would open the way to a flood of similar demands from other countries wanting their antiquities back.

Mrs. Mercouri, who has pledged to get the marbles back, said Greece is building a museum to house them on the Acropolis, the hill overlooking Athens where the Parthenon stands.

Chinese air raid shelters become hotels

PEKING (R) — Underground hotels with a total of more than 60,000 beds have been set up in old air raid shelters across China, the New China news agency reported. Nearly one-fifth of the vast network of shelters, built in the late 1960s when Sino-Soviet tension was at its height, have now been put to profitable peacetime use, the agency said. As well as providing much-needed hotel space, shelters have been converted for use as workshops, warehouses, hospitals, theatres and entertainment centres bringing in a total of 350 million yuan (\$175 million) annually, it added. The agency said this was in line with orders from the state people's air defence commission to make better use of shelters in peacetime while keeping them in good shape in case of war.

El Salvadorean archbishop says new amnesty law does not go far enough

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Salvadorean Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas said in his weekly homily Sunday that El Salvador's new amnesty law was well-intentioned but did not go far enough.

He said the law, passed on May 4 by the constituent assembly, should take into account the thousands of Salvadoreans who have fled the violence of their country's three-year-old Civil War.

"I have found an amnesty that in intention is very good, but does not fill to capacity the desires and aspirations of the people. I believe it is a law that must be revised and completed," the archbishop said. "But principally, it must guarantee to those who seek refuge

Reagan urges Khomeini to spare Baha'i leaders

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has appealed to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and the rest of Iran's leadership not to execute 23 prominent members of the Baha'i faith.

He said the United States and the world were increasingly alarmed and dismayed by the persecution and repression of the Baha'is in Iran.

"Recently we have learned that the government of Iran has sentenced 22 prominent members of the Baha'i faith to death," he said in a statement.

More than 130 had already been killed since the beginning of the revolution in Iran, including one man executed on Jan. 1 and three hanged in Shiraz on March 12, he noted.

"These individuals are not guilty of any political offence or crime, they have not plotted the overthrow of the regime and they are not responsible for the deaths

of anyone," Mr. Reagan said. The president strongly urged other world leaders to join him in an appeal to Ayatollah Khomeini and the rest of the Iranian leadership not to carry out the death sentences.

"Sparing their lives would be a step forward for Iran and the world community," Mr. Reagan said.

The secretary of the national spiritual assembly of the Baha'is in the United States, Firuz Kazemzadeh, welcomed Mr. Reagan's statement. He also expressed gratitude for the president's appeal to other world leaders for support of the Baha'is in Iran.

The Baha'i leader said Mr. Reagan had now added his voice to those of the U.S. Congress, the European Parliament, Canada, Australia, Switzerland and several other nations in protesting against Iran's treatment of the religious group.

Khomeini raps opponents

TEHRAN (R) — Iran's religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has warned communist or American sympathisers in Iran that they would face the same fate as past opponents of the country's Islamic revolution.

Khomeini was speaking to officials visiting him Sunday. Excerpts from his speech were published by the national news agency IRNA and Monday's Tehran newspapers. It seems possible Khomeini had at least some particular people in mind, as the IRNA summary of his remarks quoted him as warning "satans" that "a list of their names would be published unless they stopped subversive acts."

His criticism covered sym-

pathisers of both communism and the U.S., referring to "a bunch of pseudo-intellectuals who want to beef up communism in Iran and 'you who flatter yourselves about the returning here of the United States'."

The agency quoted Khomeini as saying that if they continued their activities they would meet the same fate as past leftist and rightist groups in Iran.

IRNA quoted Khomeini as saying that the opponents he was criticising were as bad as the banned Mujaheddin Al-Khalq guerrillas, "except that you are wearing a different mask. The mask of sympathy with the impoverished masses, of patriotism."

Numeiri divides Sudan's south into separate parts

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri has decided to divide the south of the country, scene of recent signs of unrest, into three regions, the official Sudan news agency reported Sunday.

It said the division of the predominantly-African south, enjoying autonomous rule since 1972 after 17 years of war with the mainly Muslim north, was designed "to resolve long-standing controversy between bitter rivals in the south."

Each of the new regions will have a caretaker governor, a number of ministers and commissioners for a transitional period of 18 months.

The agency said Mr. Numeiri would announce his decision on Wednesday during celebrations to mark the 14th anniversary of his coming to power.

Last Sunday, 70 mutineers were killed when the army crushed a military rebellion in the southern province of Jonglei.

Military sources were quoted then by the agency as saying that the mutineers had received arms and money from what they called foreign circles.

Among the supporters of a south divided into smaller regions is Joseph Lagu, Mr. Numeiri's vice-president and Joseph James Tombura, president of the high executive council in the south.

ing the turmoil of the 16-month Solidarity period, has virtually disappeared in post-martial law Poland.

Former Solidarity spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz was fined 15,000 zloties (\$175) last month for wearing a Solidarity badge on his pullover.

Many other supporters have been given similar punishment for the crime — wearing the badge of an organisation which legally does not exist.

Only in a few highly symbolic places is the word still seen in its original setting and style.

Engraved in Gdansk

It is engraved in the towering three-crosses monument in front of the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk, the birthplace of the communist bloc's first free trade union in the summer of 1980.

The monument was built under pressure from Solidarity as a

under the effective respect of their fundamental rights — above all, that to life," he added.

Leftist guerrillas battling the U.S.-backed government have denounced the amnesty under which political prisoners serving terms of less than four years are to be freed and rebels accused of non-capital crimes pardoned.

A three-man commission overseeing the application of the 60-day amnesty has announced that 12 rebels have turned themselves in since it was enacted.

Radio Venceremos, the guerrillas' broadcasting station, said the law was a trick to capture and kill more rebels while a statement issued by a committee representing El Salvador's 700 political pri-

soners described it as "the worst the government could design."

The archbishop said that 87 Salvadoreans had been killed in the week to Saturday, 13 of them by the army, 10 by death squads and 64 in fighting throughout the country.

Compared with last week's figures, the violence had decreased, he said. But he noted an increase in the number of people fleeing the fighting and said 100,000 had left the embattled eastern provinces in the last few weeks.

The national Salvadorean railroad company announced Sunday that trains were back in service in the eastern provinces after weeks of suspension because of guerrilla sabotage damage.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Corsican nationalists bomb many targets

AJACCIO, Corsica (R) — At least twenty-six bombs believed to have been planted by Corsican separatists exploded on the island Sunday night and early Monday, police said. They said one man was seriously injured in the central town of Corte when a device he had apparently been trying to attach under a car exploded in his face. Bombs also exploded in Ajaccio, Bastia and elsewhere. They damaged offices, houses and vehicles of firms and individuals connected with the French mainland. Police said they found tracts of the Corsican National Liberation Front (FLNC) near the targets. In central Paris early Monday a large explosion wrecked a building which houses the office of the right-wing New Forces Party. The blast was claimed by a previously unknown anti-racist group, police said.

Rain blesses U.K. umbrella business

LONDON (R) — Umbrella salesmen are singing in the rain with Britain's wettest spring in years pushing sales up 250 per cent. London has had 35 consecutive days of rain and the weather forecast is for showers until Thursday at least.

Eye specialist warns parents

JAKARTA (R) — An Indonesian eye specialist urged parents to lock up their children during a total eclipse of the sun which will black out parts of Java next month. Dr. Mochtar Basuki, director of an eye hospital in Surabaya, East Java, said many children were excited by such an event and could damage their sight by looking directly at the sun. The five — minute eclipse on June 11 will be visible in most of Java, and in parts of south Sulawesi, (Celebes) the Moluccas and Irian Jaya (West New Guinea).

New York holds anti-Soviet rally

NEW YORK (R) — An estimated 180,000 people marched through New York City to a rally Sunday accusing the Soviet Union of persecuting Jews and restricting their emigration. The crowd at the 12th annual solidarity Sunday for Soviet Jewry heard politicians and celebrities assert that growing anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union was behind a drastic decline in the number of Jews allowed to leave.

At least 13 die during Indian wedding

NEW DELHI (R) — At least 13 people died and 60 were injured when a balcony collapsed during a village wedding in the North Indian state of Uttar Pradesh Sunday night, the Press Trust of India (PTI) said Monday. Thirteen bodies had been found and several others may still be in the debris, the agency said.

Violence in Assam claims 5 lives

NEW DELHI (R) — Five people were hacked to death in renewed violence in Assam over the weekend, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency reported. It said the killings took place in Sibsagar district of the northeast Indian state on Saturday night. A sixth person was seriously injured. Local officials said 51 people from nearby villages had been arrested in connection with the killings.

Police call off Filipino wedding

MANILA (R) — Ceferino Mendoza was about to march to the altar with his bride-to-be when he was arrested for killing a man with a dart two years ago. The Philippine news agency said her parents, who had butchered a cow and five hogs for the reception, promptly called off the wedding. The would-be bride collapsed in tears when police from Cebu City took 20-year-old Mendoza away.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.5 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠A1063 ♥7♦AK92 ♦KQ10
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Dble 2 ♠ Pass
What do you bid now?

Q.6 — East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠KJ10986 ♥95 ♦74 ♦AK2
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 ♠ Pass Pass Pass
What is your opening lead?

Q.1 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠83 ♥K1063 ♦K32 ♦J982
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass
3 ♠ Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.2 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠9874 ♥Q63 ♦KJ842 ♣7
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
1 ♥ Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.3 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠K93 ♥K873 ♦AK62 ♣J8
Partner opens the bidding with one club. What do you respond?

Q.4 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠A1065 ♥AQ9843 ♦62 ♣5
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 3 ♥ Pass
3 ♠ Pass ?
What action do you take?